

haikh Mujib killed by his own troops in Bangladesh coup

Shah Mujibur Rahman, who less than four years ago wrested power from the state of Bangladesh from the British, was overthrown and killed by his own forces in a coup yesterday in Dacca. Mr Khandaker Mushtaq Ahmed, who spent years in jail with Shaikh Mujib during their struggle for secession. The country has been renamed the "Islamic Republic of Bangladesh" and Pakistan gave its immediate recognition.

Heroic act, new President says

Amalendu Das Gupta, a leading Bengali nationalist, said yesterday that the coup was a heroic act. He said the new President, Mr Khandaker Mushtaq Ahmed, was a man of great courage and vision.



Mr. Khandaker Mushtaq Ahmed, new President of Bangladesh.

People's Republic of Bangladesh has been renamed Islamic Republic of Bangladesh. Martial law was imposed for a 24-hour curfew in Dacca. The coup was a heroic act, said Amalendu Das Gupta, a leading Bengali nationalist. He said the new President, Mr Khandaker Mushtaq Ahmed, was a man of great courage and vision. The coup was a heroic act, said Amalendu Das Gupta, a leading Bengali nationalist. He said the new President, Mr Khandaker Mushtaq Ahmed, was a man of great courage and vision.

which resulted in the accumulation of wealth in the hands of a few while the masses suffered. The country's main industry, jute, had come almost to the point of ruin, he said. Economic conditions had not improved because of "corrupt rule".

The masses wanted a change and the Army had at last come forward to bring it, he declared. Mr Justice, Professor Yusuf Ali, Mr Phani Majumdar, Mr Manoranjan Dhar, Mr Abdul Momin, Mr Assaduzzaman Khan, Dr A. R. Mullik, Mr Muzaffar Ahmed Choudhury, and Mr Abdul Mannan, were named as the new cabinet members.

There was no immediate confirmation of reports that Shaikh Mujib had been killed. The new President, Mr Khandaker Mushtaq Ahmed, said that he was a man of great courage and vision. The coup was a heroic act, said Amalendu Das Gupta, a leading Bengali nationalist. He said the new President, Mr Khandaker Mushtaq Ahmed, was a man of great courage and vision.

Six Birmingham bomb murderers get life sentences

From John Chartres, Lancaster. Although the Birmingham public house bombings case appeared to reach its conclusion at Lancaster yesterday when six of the nine accused were sentenced to life imprisonment for the murder of the 21 people who died in the explosions, inquiries are continuing. Senior officers of the West Midlands police force have made clear that the six men convicted of the murders and the three convicted of conspiracy and explosives charges may not have been the only members of the gang involved. They are looking for at least three more men, including an IRA officer at liberty in the Irish Republic.

Shooting as Belfast explosion injures 36

From Stewart Tindler, Belfast.

Thirty-six people were injured last night when a bomb exploded in a street off the Falls Road, the Roman Catholic enclave in west Belfast. A woman who was injured in the blast was revived in the Royal Victoria Hospital after her heart stopped.

The explosion came after the bombing of a Shankill bar on Wednesday, when four people were killed and 44 injured. The Army suggested last night that the bomb might have exploded when it was being placed in the car by IRA men.

The explosion came a few hours after Mr Rees, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, said that he might resume negotiations because of increasing violence over the past week. Just after 5 pm, an orange Mini estate car was parked in Dunleavy Street. On one part of the street is a Catholic school, and at the bottom the Falls Road.

The bomb exploded, severely wrecking two two-storey houses and damaging six others. The blast was strong enough to smash windows along the Falls Road, including the premises near by of a Provisional Sinn Féin office. Three men were seen driving away just before the explosion in a silver Ford Escort, which tried to turn into another street.

IRA officer at liberty in the Irish Republic

The Provisional IRA is also believed to be conducting inquiries into the bombings which, because of the dreadful slaughter of young people, badly damaged the movement's cause at a time when Mr David O'Connell had taken over as chief of staff of the Provisionals and was trying to prove to the outside world that his was a serious political force entitled to a place at international conference tables.

Only one of the nine men in the dock at Lancaster was known to be a senior IRA officer. He was Michael Joseph Murray, sentenced to nine years on a conspiracy charge to run concurrently with an earlier 12-year sentence imposed for a similar offence in Birmingham.

Of Mr Murray, Mr Justice Bridge said yesterday: "Whatever suspicions I may entertain on how high up you were in the hierarchy of the IRA, the evidence does not justify me in putting you either at the top or the bottom of the scale."

On Thursday the judge had advised the jury not to read too much into the fact that Mr Murray had remained silent, refusing to allow his counsel to examine cross-examination of his fellow prisoners and giving instructions that his counsel was not to deliver the final defence speech to the jury.

The judge said that on that occasion the jury might consider Mr Murray to be in the same position as a soldier taken prisoner and refusing to give more than "name, rank, and number" to his captors.

Yesterday, however, Mr Justice Bridge explained that he had made those remarks out of fairness because Mr Murray's counsel had been prevented from making a final address. James Kelly, aged 32, the odd man out, who had maintained that he had tried to infiltrate the IRA gang to obtain information for the police, emerged from the trial as virtually a

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free man although obviously in considerable personal peril for what he had done

The jury found him not guilty of a conspiracy charge but guilty of possessing explosives, a charge he had admitted in evidence. Mr Justice Bridge said that the verdict showed the jury accepted his story of being an infiltrator. Mr Edwin Jowitt, QC, his counsel, pleaded in mitigation that Mr Kelly had already spent eight months in custody in conditions of considerable strain. He suggested that that might be the equivalent of a reasonable sentence for the possession of explosives charge.

Continued on page 2, col 1



Soldiers at the scene of the car bomb explosion outside an off-licence shop in Belfast yesterday evening.

in the Falls Road but then carried on to the junction of the Falls Road and Springfield Road and sped off towards the city centre and Sandy Row, a hard-line Protestant area.

What happened next became a source of contention between the Army and local people. Residents in the streets around the explosion said a crowd ran towards Dunleavy Street to help the injured. An Army patrol arrived on the scene at the same time. Local people

said the soldiers panicked and began to stave the patrol which huddled behind its armoured vehicles.

The soldiers withdrew and took up positions in side streets off the Falls Road while residents began to sort through the debris as ambulances and private cars carried people to the Royal Victoria Hospital.

The mood in the Falls Road was angry and hostile last night, and once again this week the mood has swung danger-

ously to create fresh tension in a city which has seen two nights of gun battles. Earlier yesterday Mr Rees flew to Northern Ireland to take part in a meeting on security. After the meeting, which lasted an hour, a statement was issued in which Mr Rees said: "If it is necessary to revert to detention I will not hesitate to do so and use it against whatever organizations are involved, whether proscribed or not."

tax laws 'force out' Guinness chairman

Anthony Rowley, 38, is to step down as chairman of Guinness, the Dublin-based brewery, because of tax laws. The Guinness family, which has owned the brewery since 1759, is being forced to sell the company because of tax laws. The Guinness family, which has owned the brewery since 1759, is being forced to sell the company because of tax laws.

Miss Little cleared of all charges

From Our Correspondent, New York, Aug 15.

Miss Joan Little, the black woman accused of murdering a white prison guard with an ice pick, was acquitted of all charges today by a jury in Raleigh, North Carolina.

In her evidence four days ago, Miss Little said that the jailer, Clarence Alligood, had forced her to perform oral sex with him. She had panicked, grabbed the ice pick from him and hit him; then ran out of the open cell door and escaped from the prison.

Great spin bowling by Edmonds in Test

Philippe Edmonds, making his first appearance for England, spun out five Australian batsmen for 17 runs in the second day of the third Test match at Headingley.

When rain terminated play 55 minutes early, Australia, with a total of 107 for eight, were 181 runs behind England's score of 288.

Nuclear sabotage

A small nuclear power station in Britanny was deliberately damaged yesterday by two explosions. The damage was slight but the station was shut. It was the first attack in France on a working nuclear station.

Smallest rise in price index for a year

By Tim Congdon.

Signs of a definite slowdown in inflation appeared yesterday with the publication of the latest retail price index, which rose by only 1 per cent in July, the smallest rise since last August.

This modest increase comes after a rise of 1.9 per cent in June and signals the end of the temporary acceleration in inflation that accompanied the April Budget. The statistics released yesterday by the Department of Employment also appear to justify the optimism expressed by Mr Healey, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in his Budget speech.

Pressure on Portugal's Premier

From Michael Knipe, Lisbon, Aug 15.

Pressure for the dismissal of General Goncalves, the pro-Communist Portuguese Prime Minister, intensified today amid seemingly wild but telling rumours of another coup attempt.

According to the weekly newspaper *Expresso*, there were "unconfirmed rumours of a possible coup attempt that could come from the left or the right". The newspaper said that speculation was based on a series of coded messages broadcast over amateur radio frequencies. In a leading article it said that, if the country's problems were not solved quickly, the ground would be ripe for counter-revolutionary activity.

Mystery of cosmic ray source

By Pearce Wright.

The world's most accurate radio telescope at Cambridge is leading an urgent search over the weekend with observatories in Europe, Australia and America to pinpoint the source of the most dramatic event seen by modern astronomers.

SCHOOL FEES AHEAD?

Save & Prosper can help you reduce the burden of school fees through either of two school fees plans.

Both offer you very substantial savings in the cost of fees and provide a series of guaranteed payments while your child is at school. Should you die before your child's education is completed, we would meet in full the payments for school fees secured under the plan.

Angola dilemma, page 4

The nine officers who were suspended from the supreme Revolutionary Council for criticizing the Prime Minister.

Moderates are understood to be drafting a new programme of action which takes into consideration aspects of the more radical programme of action for the revolution, drafted by extreme left-wing elements, which is now being debated together with the moderate manifesto.

1 beats father's record for annel swim

Erikson, aged 20, an American, yesterday broke the 100-year-old record for swimming the 100 miles set by his father 10 years ago. Erikson, a physical education student from East Madison, Chicago, swam from Dover, France, and back down the coast, Kent, in 19 hours, 3 minutes.

Mortgages held back to prevent price explosion

Building societies are deliberately keeping funds out of the housing market at the request of the Government to prevent a price "explosion" on the 1971-73 scale, although a record £479m was lent to housebuyers in July and a further £484m promised. The movement's liquidity has passed the 20 per cent level for the first time in its history.

Access card-holders to pay higher interest

The flat rate of interest payable by people using Access credit cards goes up from 11 per cent a month to 2 per cent from October 6. Users of Barclaycards may also have to pay more. Both organizations have been losing money because of the high cost of providing funds.

Thatcher warning

Mrs Thatcher, Leader of the Opposition, yesterday vigorously attacked the Government for what she called the horrifying extravagance of its nationalization plans and said thousands of families would suffer the winter because of the delay in tackling inflation and for the blows inflicted on industry.

On other pages

Leader page 13
Letters: On détente from Lord Home of the Hirsel; on the Community Land Bill from the President of the Royal Town Planning Institute; on the new production of "Parasol" at Bayreuth.
Radio, page 6
David Wade discusses broadcasting and reviews "People in Class Houses".
Features, pages 5-8 and 12
Richard Harris on the political corruption that led to the coup in Bangladesh; Jim Ralton meets the man behind New Zealand's rowing success; MacDonald Hastings describes a typically English scene in Corfu; Sir Frederick Gibberd on the battle to save a part of London's history.
Sport, pages 9-11
Cricket: Yorkshire go to top of the country championship; Football: Geoffrey Green previews the first day of the season; Athletics: European Cup prospects; Rugby: Scotland's prospects.
Stock market: Shares ended the week on a quiet note. The FT index closed 0.4 down to 292.7, but gained almost 14 points over the week.
Personal Investment and Finance: Consumer Law: Patricia Tisdall looks at the proposals to strengthen the shopper's charter; Insurance: John Drummond examines the attitudes of insurers when squatters invade your home; Investor's Week: the merits of bank shares.

lia free of allpox

India, Aug 15.—The World Health Organization now re-India as being free of smallpox. Eleven weeks have elapsed since the last reported case.

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English authorities should be charged for Welsh water, committee of inquiry suggests

Trevor Fishlock

People in Wales are being charged too much for water, and with those in England, the Government should act soon to reduce their charges by enabling the Welsh authorities to charge for water supply to a committee of inquiry set up to examine water charges.

A report, published yesterday, has already been the subject of argument between the members of the committee of inquiry, headed by Mr Morris, Secretary of State for Wales, Mr Croxall, Secretary of State for the Environment, and Mr Jones, Secretary of State for Wales.

The committee, headed by Mr Morris, is a joint committee of the Welsh and English Governments. It was set up to examine water charges in Wales and to recommend ways of reducing them.

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to benefit Welsh people, particularly in upland areas, which are important water sources.

The Daniel report has been with the Government for six months and has been a problem because not everyone accepts the idea that water "exported" from one part of the United Kingdom to another should be charged for, and because, if it were accepted by the Government, legislation would be necessary to make charging possible.

So the Government said yesterday that it is to start a promised review of the water industry at least six months earlier than it had planned. A consultative paper will be published next January or February.

Mr Morris and Mr John Silkin, Minister for Planning and Local Government, said in a joint statement: "The charging issue in the Daniel report is so complex and important that it needs to be considered as a priority in the coming review of the Water Act. A particularly relevant question is that of the extent of the powers which might be exercised by a central authority of the water industry."

Mr Alec Jones, Under-Secretary of State to the Welsh Office, said yesterday that Wales was an area where water distribution costs were bound to be high. "The Daniel report bore out the view we formed in opposition that the Water Act, by taking control from local authorities, where we

City to seek full grant to meet cost of rent aid

By Christopher Warman
Local Government Correspondent

Glasgow District Council is to ask the Government to meet the entire cost of the rent rebates programme, arguing that the support of low incomes and the relief of poverty are national not local responsibilities.

The council said yesterday it would approach Mr Ross, Secretary of State for Scotland, on the matter through the Convention of Scottish Local Authorities.

When the exchequer grant was introduced in 1972, the former Glasgow Corporation received a 90 per cent grant. It was cut to 85 per cent in 1973-74, to 80 per cent in 1974-75, and to 75 per cent for 1975-76 and subsequent years. That has meant that Glasgow ratepayers have to find about £1.7m, equivalent to 3p on the rates, to meet their 25 per cent share of the cost.

Mr William J. English, director of finance, said that rent rebates for tenants in housing areas and new town development corporation houses were met 100 per cent from the exchequer grant, while grants for rates rebates amounted to 90 per cent.

Councillor Alex Cameron, vice-chairman of the finance committee, said: "We feel that with rent increases almost inevitable now we must get more government aid to help the poorer areas where the social obligations are usually highest."

WEST EUROPE



Tram disaster: Six people were killed and 24 injured when a single-car underground tram jumped the rails as it approached the Marienplatz station in Stuttgart late on Thursday night. Firemen using oxy-acetylene torches and rescue workers freed the last victims from the wreckage early yesterday. Three of the survivors were seriously injured.

Atom power station is sabotaged in France

From Richard Wigg
Paris, Aug 15

A small nuclear power station in West Brittany which feeds into France's national electricity grid, was damaged deliberately by two explosions early today.

There was no risk of radioactive substances escaping, the authorities said after inspecting the damage, but the plant, at Brennilis, near Quimper, has been closed temporarily.

No organization has yet claimed responsibility for the attack, and no leaflets were found on the spot. The protective fencing around the station had been cut in several places, the police said.

This is the first attack on a working nuclear power station in France. Today M Michel d'Ornano, the Minister of Industry, while condemning the "criminal attacks", assured the public that full security precautions had been taken in the past and that nuclear hazards would be avoided.

The Brennilis station is a 70 megawatt experimental plant operating on heavy water with gas cooling. It was commissioned by the atomic energy authorities and had been working since 1971.

The two explosions came within an hour of each other. The first damaged the filter drum for the water cooling the turbines. It was just getting the cooling process an official statement said. The second was at the foot of the air evacuation system.

Production of energy was stopped as part of normal security procedures, the statement added. Working conditions at the station had remained "normal".

The French authorities are highly sensitive about the need to reassure the public about the nuclear power station programme, which is just getting under way in France.

Commentators on the French state radio today were quick to explain that those wishing to attack nuclear stations needed to know technically how to penetrate the heat exchanger before there could be any radioactive risks, and this was clearly not done today.

Inevitably, local Breton nationalist groups are among the first suspects, especially as there have been eight bombings since early July. They claimed responsibility for most of them.

Today's incident comes only 48 hours before the second of two "anti-nuclear festivals" to be held at Erdevén, about 60 miles to the south. They are designed to mobilize public opinion against three proposed sites for nuclear plants in Brittany, two of them not far from Brennilis.

Labour embargo on Birmingham papers

Jana Geddes

Labour Party is refusing to provide any of the normal facilities, or any information, to the Birmingham Post Evening Mail, which did 240 members of the National Union of Journalists' strike ago in a dispute over the two papers are being cut by 14 members of the staff, and the union's management, staff, and journalists with no affiliations.

The public office of the Party earlier this week a curt reply to the paper it asked for its usual quota of tickets for the party's 1 conference on September 22.

F. Clark, publicity director, wrote: "As I think you press facilities at the conference are limited to members of the NUJ and to journalists with an agent trade union credentials."

The party's press office is not ring any queries from the papers, and no handouts of political speeches or its being sent to them is a long standing rule of Labour Party to ask for credentials for its annual conference, Mr Clark said yesterday.

They received many citations from the papers, which had no NUJ membership, and they would be overtaken by papers with tiny citations if they did not such a rule. The IOJ was a affiliated member of the Union Congress and was recognized by the party, he said.

A Birmingham Post and Evening Mail, in London, all are understood to be members, are not involved in Birmingham pay dispute and are still being paid by management, although they are sending reports. If the staff of the papers wished to end the conference, they, of course, be allowed to, Mr Clark said.

TUC, whose annual conference begins on September 1, yesterday that it would

apply the same principle to the papers' labour staff based in London, and again on the understanding that no reports would be sent by them.

Mr Whitehead, editor of the Sunday Mercury, which is part of the same group of newspapers, said on behalf of the paper yesterday that the conference embargo "will not worry us one scrap". They would publish all they wanted not only from reports from the Press Association, with which they have a contract, but from other sources which had been made available to them. He refused to say whether these "sources" included NUJ members.

We have had a number of offers today from people who have been revolted by the Labour Party's action. As the IOJ is an older union than the NUJ, it seems to me incredible that the Labour Party should take this view. But we are not easily intimidated, and we certainly do not propose to be intimidated by nasty, unjustified actions of this character, which are being taken against conscientious trade union members.

Mr R. Farmer, general secretary of the IOJ, said he had written to Mr Clark asking him to reconsider his decision to recognize only the NUJ. The IOJ was entered on the list of independent recognized trade unions maintained by the Registrar of Friendly Societies, in accordance with the terms of the Trade Union and Labour Relations Act, 1974.

It therefore satisfied the requirements for recognition laid down in legislation introduced by the Labour Government. It was also recognized by the Newspaper Society and by the industry in general. The Labour Party's only objection was that it was not affiliated to the TUC. He continued: "However, I presume that you would not regard this as the sole criterion for a trade union should be judged, or one which should override qualifications which, in the light of legislation, Parliament has laid down for the Parliamentary Labour Party. Because you may prefer one independent trade union to another, should newspaper readers in the

area, who include a substantial number of your party's supporters, be deprived of the opportunity of reading first-hand reports on the conference."

What is the overriding story? For a member of a local authority to pander to his personal and political interests, or to the interests of a municipality that elected him? Such service surely requires that the community be kept fully informed about the authority's activities, and the local press is the only link in the chain of such communication.

Mr Farmer was in Birmingham yesterday to attend a meeting of the local IOJ chapter. He said the Labour Party's action raised fundamental questions concerning the accessibility of Government information, of exactly the same kind as was posed by Labour members of the Birmingham City Council because they were refusing to be interviewed or to give information to the Birmingham Post or Mail during the dispute.

Mr M. Finley, chairman of the parliamentary and legal committee of the Guild of British Newspaper Editors, in a statement on behalf of the guild yesterday said: "We can only deplore this further evidence that the Labour Party in the Labour movement are prepared to place short-term political advantage above more fundamental considerations."

If all similar organizations were to insist on proscripting, in this way, the credentials of people sent to report their meetings and conferences, we would be departing seriously from any concept of open access. We would be taking one more step towards managed news.

The 240 NUJ members of the Birmingham newspaper group were dismissed on July 8, after holding a number of mandatory chapel (union branch) meetings in protest over the "paltry" offer of 1.1 per cent, or less than £1 a week, from the management. The average pay of journalists on the papers, excluding editors and other senior staff, is about £3,500, the NUJ claim said.

The management maintains that between May, 1974, and May, 1975, journalists received

Horsemen in steps of Crusaders

Bouillon, Belgium, Aug 15.—One hundred and fifty riders today began a nine-month trek on horseback to Jerusalem, following the route of the Crusaders.

The riders, from all over Europe, set out from Godfrey of Bouillon's castle in the Ardennes forest. They were following the journey Godfrey made in 1096 when he led 100,000 men in the First Crusade and captured Jerusalem.

They hope to be in Jerusalem for next year's Easter.

Their route will take them through Belgium, France, West Germany, Austria, Hungary, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Turkey, Syria, Lebanon and Israel.

Although the crusade is organized by an equestrian group and is not sponsored by any religious group, organizers said the journey tied in with the "reconciliation" theme of the 1975 Holy Year.

"This will be a chance to demonstrate that men of different nationalities, religions, politics and language can live together in peace, coexistence and respect," an organizer said.

Italian left calls for Portuguese unity

From Our Correspondent
Rome, Aug 15

Signor Enrico Berlinguer, the Communist Party leader, and Signor Francesco de Martino, the Socialist leader, published a joint statement in Rome today calling for the recognition of democratic rights in Portugal.

The two leaders expressed "deep concern" at the situation in Portugal and said they hoped that the democratic forces—and in particular the Communists, the Socialists and the Armed Forces Movement—would join in a broadly-based government of national unity.

The declaration, published by the Communist and Socialist party organs at a moment when national life is at a standstill and politicians away for the public holiday, is a measure of the concern felt in Italy at the political confusion and growing anti-communist violence in Portugal.

In particular the Communists, who made large gains in the recent regional and local elections in Italy with an image of moderation, honesty and democratic principles, have been concerned at the adverse effects of the increasingly anti-democratic attitude of the Portuguese Communist revolutionary leaders and the subsequent violence in the country.

While emphasizing that they each evaluated differently the situation in Portugal, Signor Berlinguer and Signor de Martino said they felt they should speak out jointly because of the "importance of the new Portugal for the development of European democracy and the consolidation of international détente."

They called for an agreement among democratic forces "based on the recognition of popular representation by the parties in proportion to the results of the elections for the Constituent Assembly, and guarantees of full democratic liberties beginning with freedom of the press, of information, of political and trade union association and of expression."

Without wishing to interfere in Portuguese affairs they hoped that such an agreement would lead to a government of national unity based on political pluralism and national independence.

Scottish firemen's dispute ends but doubts remain

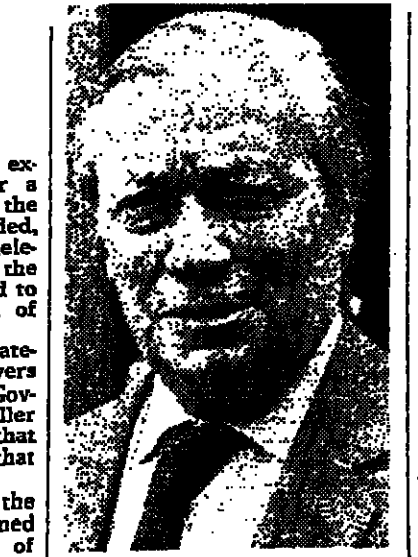
Our Correspondent

Disappointment had been expressed that the claim for a 40-hour week by the end of the year had not been conceded, but Mr Miller said the delegates, including those from the Grampian region, had agreed to accept the recommendation of the report.

Although the London statement had said the employers would cooperate with the Government's inquiry, Mr Miller said: "We have indicated that we are not a party to that inquiry."

He said the demand for the 40-hour week would be resumed when the financial position of the country improved, but at present they had settled within the terms of the Government's White Paper.

Before yesterday's meeting Mr Dick Robertson, fire brigade union secretary for the Grampian region, had stated that his men were "angry and frustrated" over the national pay agreement.



Mr de Manio leaving court yesterday.

Jack de Manio forfeits £250 of surety

Mr Jack de Manio, the broadcaster, was ordered by Hampstead magistrates yesterday to forfeit half a £500 surety he put up for a friend.

Mr de Manio, of Cheyne Walk, Chelsea, had agreed to stand surety for Adrian Conso, aged 45, who had been charged in connection with unpaid bills at West End hotels. Mr Conso had been arrested and admitted the charges. He was fined £400.

Mr David Fish for Mr de Manio, said Mr Conso had become a "pathetic individual" who lived completely in the past and beyond his means. Mr de Manio had done everything possible to ensure that he appeared in court.

Workers support pay policy, Mr Murray says

By Our Labour Staff

Mr Len Murray, TUC General Secretary, said yesterday that the response by ordinary workers to the TUC General Council's anti-inflation policy had provided "full justification" that the policy was needed, that the policy is right.

He said in Warley, Worcestershire: "There is a genuine recognition that the common danger of inflation must be met with common purpose and common sense. The ordinary workers are giving the answer to the people who clamour that we can buy our way out of this crisis by printing more and more money, by paying ourselves bigger and bigger wages."

That sort of policy was the real threat to the jobs and living standards of the people, he said like trying to mend a leaking boat by bailing in more and more water. Mr Murray added: "One of our main tests of the effectiveness and the fairness of this policy in the coming year will be what happens to the unemployment figures. We shall not let the Government forget that for an instant."

Former PC for trial

Vincent Mullan, aged 33, of St Lloyd Crescent, St James, a former police constable, was sent for trial yesterday by magistrates at Bridgford, Glamorgan, on four charges of perverting the course of justice by entering false particulars on road traffic documents.

Mother is held three years after offence

From Our Correspondent
Rome, Aug 15

A young woman tourist, who was arrested on Tuesday with her baby at a Rome hotel and taken away to serve a three-month jail sentence for a minor driving offence, was released today.

Mrs Anne Montgomery, aged 24, the Italian-born wife of Mr Robert Montgomery, an Australian businessman who works in Brussels, learnt in Rome's notorious cellblock jail that she had been sentenced three years ago in his absence and without her knowledge for driving without a valid licence.

She said she had a valid Montenapoleone driving licence and an international licence which, however, had expired.

Mrs Montgomery and her baby Natasha, aged six months, were released after a hasty appeal by her lawyer and extensive publicity in the press. "It was like a nightmare," she told reporters as she left the prison.

Parliamentary questions have been tabled asking Signor Orlando Real, Italian Justice Minister, why Italian justice is so concerned with minor offences while kidnappings, corruption, political crimes and violence so often go unpunished.

Norway tells Russians not to meddle

Tromsø, Aug 15.—Norway has given a clear warning to the Soviet Union against attempts to change the concept of Norwegian sovereignty over the Spitsbergen archipelago and thereby the strategic balance in the Arctic.

The warning was given in Tromsø last night by Mr Trygve Bratteli, the Prime Minister, in a speech prepared for delivery in the Spitsbergen capital of Longyearbyen on the fifteenth anniversary of the Svalbard Treaty of 1920 that gave the Norwegians "full and unlimited sovereignty" over the coal-rich islands.

The speech had to be made in Tromsø because the aircraft that should have brought King Olav, Mr Bratteli, and high ranking officials and diplomats from almost 40 nations to the new Svalbard airport, was prevented from landing yesterday by fog.—AP.

Suspect questioned over German heath fires

Hanover, Aug 15.—The police in Hanover were questioning a 20-year-old man today on suspicion of starting a series of fires on the Lüneburg heath in which six people died and more than 10,000 acres of timber worth more than £3.8m had been destroyed during the past week.

A second suspect, aged 23, who evaded arrest by fleeing in a stolen car, was being hunted in Lower Saxony, the police said.

Arrest warrants have been issued against both men, alleging that they started the fires, which burnt for one week. Parts of the heath were still ablaze today but no new outbreaks had been reported since yesterday, a Land Government spokesman said.

As any change in the weather and winds could spread the fire again, the public were being banned from approaching the stricken area on penalty of a DM5,000 (£960) fine.

The success of further extinguishing efforts will depend on wind conditions, the spokesman said. Reduced wind and falling temperatures have helped to stop the spread of the flames within the past two days.

The size of the fire-fighting force has grown to 15,000, including 8,600 West German troops. They are employing 750 fire engines, 40 helicopters and two French tanker aircraft.

Army engineers have laid miles of pipeline to pump water into the smouldering heath.

A dispute broke out between Land and federal authorities after Herr Rütger Gross, the Minister of the Interior of Lower Saxony, had dismissed a general of the Federal Border Guard, who had been directing fire-fighting operations near Celle. Herr Gross alleged that General Paul Kühn had not called soon enough for additional fire engines.—Reuter and AP.

Bishop's house searched by Spanish police

From Our Correspondent
Madrid, Aug 15

The police, in their hunt for terrorists in Galicia, north-west Spain, have searched the residence of the Bishop of Mondoñedo-Ferrol, Mgr Miguel Araujo Iglesias.

El Ferrol del Caudillo has been the scene of intense police activity this week after an alleged terrorist was shot dead and two others escaped from a so-called "safe house". According to Pyresa, the official news agency, the police suspected that fugitives might be hiding in the bishop's residence.

The agency said that Mgr Araujo refused to let the police enter his house. But the police, producing a search warrant, went ahead.

The search was made on Wednesday, but information about it came to light only today. In the evening newspaper Informaciones the bishop is quoted as saying: "This is the first time the residence of a bishop in Spain has been searched. Under the concordat my permission is needed to enter the domus ecclesiae." In an "urgent

Royal Gate damaged by explosion

Copenhagen, Aug 15.—The Queen's Gate, leading to the Royal and Government reception rooms at Christiansborg Palace was damaged by an explosion early today.—Reuter.

End of season clearance

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OVERSEAS

Mr Ford says he will veto Bill to keep oil price control as his energy plans are spurned

From Frank Vogel
US Economics Correspondent
Washington, Aug 15

In a blistering attack on Congress, President Ford announced today that he will veto a Bill to extend domestic oil price controls and appealed for help to make Congress act on the comprehensive energy programme he has proposed.

Mr Ford stated that Congress's approach to resolving America's energy problems was "hazardous, expensive and frightening."

The veto announcement was widely expected after Congress's rejection of the President's plan for phased decontrol of domestic oil prices. But Mr Ford's extreme, tough statement at Vail, Colorado, was somewhat surprising.

He said at one point that unless oil prices were deregulated "our vulnerability to future embargoes (by the Arab oil producing countries) will become intolerable."

The President has decided to fight for his energy programme in the courts and in Congress. He is appealing against an Appeals Court decision that called for the ending of oil import tariffs on the basis that they were unconstitutional.

He said today that if Congress overrides his veto of the Bill to extend price controls, he will continue the import fees programme. Controls are due to expire on August 31.

President Ford, in announcing his veto decision, said that "our dependence on imported oil at an average cost of \$25,000 (about £12,500) a year prompted my comprehensive energy programme in January and makes intolerable the congressional delay of the past six months, and requires tough action now."

He rejected claims of many Democrats in Congress that ending price controls will see big petrol price rises and said the increases, when coupled with the lifting of import tariffs, would mean only an increase "of a few cents" on a gallon of petrol.

He added: "Painful as they are, higher prices do promote conservation and increased efficiency in the use of petroleum products."

At present about 60 per cent of United States oil output is set at a fixed price of \$5.25 a barrel, compared with the current market price for the non-regulated 40 per cent of oil at about \$12 to \$13 a barrel.

The President said that price controls discouraged the use of expensive new technology in developing United States oil wells and that artificially cheap energy only encouraged waste.

Mr Ford said that by lifting controls he is ending the uncertainty about domestic oil prices, encouraging new United States oil output, aiding energy conservation and showing foreign producers that the United States is able to face up to its energy problem.

It had to be realized that the United States was "a major dependent society" and they "were running out of time."

He maintained that the decontrol of prices would not endanger the present economic recovery and called on Congress to act swiftly on his proposal for cash rebates to low income groups to compensate for the higher oil prices, and on his plan for a windfall profits tax on oil companies.

The battle in Congress over the veto will be a fierce one. Many Democratic Party leaders will be seeking to override the President's decision with the arguments that decontrol will be highly inflationary, and that it will be seen by Arab oil producers as acceptance by the Administration of the high prices for oil that they have imposed.

Mr Ford will be lobbying hard, however, and his veto may be sustained by a narrow margin.

Mr Ford's announcement today should also be seen within the wider framework of new international economic policies being developed by the Administration.

The President believes that his actions will show the world that the United States is determined to become more self-sufficient in energy.

Mr Smith denies declaring amnesty

From Frederick Cleary
Salisbury, Aug 15

Mr Ian Smith, the Rhodesian Prime Minister, today denied that his Government had declared an amnesty to enable certain Rhodesian black nationalists to enter Rhodesia for the Victoria Falls constitutional talks.

He said in a speech at an Air Force base in Gwelo: "I want to make it clear that no such undertaking has been given and I don't believe we will give such an undertaking."

A report in the Rhodesian Herald had suggested that he had indicated in Parliament earlier this week that the Government was prepared to consent to an amnesty. "I don't see how any reasonable and logical person could ever put such an interpretation on my words," he said.

In Parliament on Wednesday, Mr Smith was asked by an African MP: "In view of the Prime Minister wishing that the body and head of the African National Council be together, does the Prime Minister intend thereby that he is going to declare a general amnesty?"

Mr Smith replied: "I am happy to inform the member that this question was discussed in recent talks in Pretoria and a suitable agreement was arrived at which has been accepted by all parties."

This ambiguous reply was interpreted by most journalists, including myself, sitting in the House at the time as meaning that nationalists such as the Rev Ndabaningi Sithole and Mr James Chikema, who would otherwise be detained should they step on Rhodesian soil, would be immune under the banner of the constitutional conference.

15.—The Rhodesian Government today warned the black nationalists that they risked destroying any possibility of an agreed settlement in Rhodesia if they went back on last weekend's agreement to hold talks.

A government spokesman issued a statement in response to one by Bishop Abel Muzorewa, leader of the African National Council which had rejected any talks in Rhodesia.

The Bishop's statement, issued in Lusaka, said the ANC accepted the holding of talks on the Victoria Falls bridge, but completely rejected a committee or committees meeting in Rhodesia.

Tonight's Rhodesian statement said: "The Rhodesian Government will abide by the strict terms of the agreement reached in Pretoria and subscribed to subsequently by other heads of state and the ANC. If the ANC choose to renege on any part of the agreement, they, and they alone, will be responsible for destroying any possibility of an agreed settlement."

Nicholas Ashford, writes from Johannesburg: Although no date for the talks at the Victoria Falls has yet been announced, the meeting is unlikely to take place much before the August 23 deadline.

This is due to practical, rather than political, reasons. The South is a substantial part of the talks will be held in Cape Town and will not be ready to leave for Rhodesia until towards the end of next week.

And customs, there have been serious strains, and morale in the community services has suffered.

Apart from difficulties in transferring funds between the three states, which at times have delayed salary and other payments, there have been many instances of a lack of support for the community.

This week a group of senior community officials were held briefly at gunpoint by Kenya officials after travelling by rail across the border from Tanzania on an inspection mission. After reports had appeared in Kenya that the line had been cut on the Tanzanian side. The reports were shown to be unfounded.

Financial conditions have improved for the community recently with agreement by the three countries' central banks that transfers of community funds shall be made without delay.

Prospects for the continued smooth functioning of the East African Community, the economic grouping of Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda, were greatly improved today with the announcement that the three Presidents have appointed a preliminary committee to draft terms of reference for a review of the treaty of East African cooperation.

The treaty was signed in 1967 to bring the existing community into being.

The new committee, on which Cabinet ministers and attorneys-general from the three countries will sit, will hold its first meeting in Nairobi next Wednesday.

In spite of numerous statements of support for the community and its joint services, which include railways, posts, telecommunications, airways, and customs, there have been serious strains, and morale in the community services has suffered.

A family dispute which began over a year ago in Agri, near Turkey's border with Iran, ended today in Izmir, over a thousand miles west on the Aegean coast with the massacre of seven women.

According to a news agency report the trouble between the Kurt and Cifti families began with the kidnapping of young Besney Cifti by men of the Kurt family.

A court ruled that Besney should be returned to her parents. The Cifti family then packed up and left the Agri area for Izmir.

But the Kurt men had vowed revenge. Early today seven of them burst into the small slum house where the seven girls and women of the Cifti family, aged between four and 50, slept, and mowed them down with pistol fire.

Besney, now aged 18, was among the dead.

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Brezhnev pledge on freedom of information

Moscow, Aug 15.—Mr Brezhnev, the Soviet party leader, has told United States congressmen that the Soviet Union will fulfil the freedom of information clause included in the European security conference document, American officials said here today.

He met the 18 congressmen yesterday near the Crimean resort of Yalta, after a week's stay in the Soviet Union. Mr Brezhnev's remarks were noted down by Mr John Brademas, one of the group and relayed to United States officials in Moscow.

The Soviet leader referred to the freedom of information clause in the document signed recently by 25 states in Helsinki and said: "That is to be fulfilled according to agreements, but all this will be seen as time goes on."

He also said there were some binding points in the document but "others will be fulfilled according to agreements on the part of the United States". He did not elaborate.

Last week Western journalists in Moscow who applied for multiple exit and reentry visas under one clause were told that bilateral agreements between governments would have to decide the question.

In a two and a half hour discussion Mr Brezhnev also said the Soviet Union favoured non-interference in Portugal and disengagement in the Middle East. He said that three or four more foreign ministers' meetings would be needed to reach a new strategic arms accord.

When asked by one of the congressmen whether emigration possibilities for Soviet Jews would improve, Mr Brezhnev signed and said: "The reason I sign is that this is the 155th time I have had to answer that question."

He said the number of Jewish applicants for emigration was dropping and that the Soviet principle was to give permission to all who wanted to leave except those who had access to state secrets.

On the strategic arms talks (SALT) Mr Brezhnev said both the United States and the Soviet Union had made concessions. "All these matters are subjects of three or four years before the final one."

Mr Brademas, the Foreign Minister, Kissinger, the American Secretary of State, would be talking, he Brezhnev hopes to sign agreement, to last with President Ford visits Washington year.

Asked about Port Brademas said the situation was "We are in strict non-interference. We feel it is up to settle their affairs."

Dr Kissinger in yesterday sharply re Soviet Union not to Portugal after a there, but clear whether Mr Br received reports at the Secretary's remarks.

Mr Brezhnev struck conciliatory note on 1 East. "We are the Israelis who are up interested in tranqu area. No one is more than the Soviet Union United States", he said.

The Soviet press blasted a "there, but not referred to Dr East aimed at concil interim accord bet and Egypt, although times to attack "ments."

But Mr Brezhnev said: "We want ment in that area to give all nations guarantees, including all the Arab states by both the United the Soviet Union."

During his talks Americans in Brezhnev, normally smoker, did not ar He told his guests smoking and had n time. American of Reuters and UPI.

Bucharest, Aug leaving Yalta today can congressmen a Romanian Black S talks with President at his summer Neptune.—UPI.

Dooves, particula Senate, might of wisdom of sending but preliminary inc by the State Dep the Israelis suggest Hill will agree.

The doves say the first step of a involvement in a "advisers" sent to Kenn Kissinger said yest possibly be consti presence of civil volunteers at the both parties to pe the first step of a in very small num Cairo, Aug 15, caution in Egypt, likelihood of an im interim agreement.

The presidential Mr Tahsin Bashir, difficulties still rem current negotiations are "unprecedented," our Tel Aviv Co writes: Mr Alon, Foreign Minister, that Israel and I closer than ever to agreement, but clari still needed on al aspect of the propo

The three rival movements were ton the fierce fighting for the final southern Lobito.

Windhoek: The Army has declined convoy of several refugees to safer, warning nationalist the south of Ang refugees arriving West Africa said to convey of 2,000 vehi halted in an Army the southern Angol S4 da Bandeira.

For a 200-mil South-West Africa, Darwina: A Qantas a on its way to Port here tonight can refugees from the colony of East Timor the refugee army win yesterday from the 1,200-ton ca MacDill. They left T fighting broke out b Timorese. Democrat and the Revolution for an Independent E —Reuter.

The Popu lar Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) said today that it would not abdicate government functions or its "responsibilities to the Angolan people."

His statement was issued after General Ernesto Ferreira de Macedo, the acting Portuguese High Commissioner, announced last night that he was resuming executive power in the territory. Informal sources said that General Macedo acted in an attempt to forestall a unilateral declaration of independence by the MPLA.

His announcement, in effect, dissolved the interim Government, composed of representatives of Angola's three rival nationalist movements and the Portuguese military authorities. The writers from the MPLA's rival nationalist groups, the National Front for the Liberation of Angola (FNLA) and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA), had fled from Luanda in the wake of bitter fighting which left the MPLA in control.

This appeal stems from our anguished awareness how country was dismembered by international conspiracy culminating in aggression", he said.

He expressed his grief at the tragic end of Sheikh Mujib and members of his family. Diplomat attacked: A crowd of about 20 Bengalis went to the Bangladesh High Commission in London yesterday and after smashing pictures of Sheikh Mujib, asked: Mr Nurul Momtaz Khan, listed as a consular councillor, "they said he was the head of spies and as a result of his reports Bengali soldiers in London were having these pictures smashed."

Behind the coup, we see 14 leading article, 13, obituary, 12.

By a Staff Reporter
"The White Paper" by Mr Denis Hills, a tained criticism of Amin of Uganda an the death sentence author, will "almost be published in earl a spokesman for Cec and Unwin, the publi yesterday.

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The Globtik Sun burning in the Gulf of Mexico with the sea on fire from spilled oil.

Tanker hits oil rig off Texas

From Our Correspondent
New York, Aug 15

A tanker operated by a British-based company caught fire after ramming an unmanned oil rig in the Gulf of Mexico early today.

By morning the tanker was still burning as it drifted two miles from the rig. A slick caused by a hole in its hull had spread over an area two and a half miles long and half a mile wide.

After an intensive search by the Texas coast guard, five of the crew of 46 were reported to be missing.

The Globtik Sun, owned by the Globtik Tankers Ltd. of the Bahamas, and operated by its parent company of the same name in London, was carrying a full load of 350,000 barrels of crude oil from the Bahamas to Texas. It smashed into the rig which fortunately was neither manned nor operational.

A second meeting will be arranged between President Marcos and Mr Lukman in the next few days to discuss "modalities for autonomy and the creation of an internal force."

These details appear to be in line with the Front's demands for self-rule in the Muslim dominated region of the Philippines and the creation of an all-Muslim military force.

Last January, talks at Jiddah, Saudi Arabia, with Mr Nur Misuari, the Front leader and a former professor at the University of the Philippines, deadlocked after several weeks when the Government rejected a proposal to create a separate Muslim state and army.—Reuter and UPI.

Manila, Aug 15.—The rebel Moro National Liberation Front has accepted the Government's ceasefire proposal in the southern Philippines, paving the way for a peaceful solution of the Muslim insurgency, the presidential palace announced.

The ceasefire is expected to halt, at least temporarily, three years of fighting which has claimed about 5,000 lives.

In the statement from the palace it was said that Mr Abdul Hamid Lukman, described as the legal adviser to the Front, transmitted the Front's acceptance of the ceasefire to President Marcos during a meeting yesterday.

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In brief

British climber feared dead

Quito, Aug 15.—Rescue teams tonight called off the search for Mr Peter Ingram, who has been missing on the 18,700ft Mount Amizana in the Andes since last Friday and is now feared dead.

Mr Ingram is 39 and the headmaster of Lime House School, Dalsin, near Carlisle. He is the brother of Mr Richard Ingram, the editor of Private Eye, and was on a holiday tour Eileen. He had joined a party of climbers from Oundle School.

Japan's peace call
Tokyo, Aug 15.—Calls for everlasting world peace were made today by Emperor Hirohito and Mr Takeo Miki, the Prime Minister, at a ceremony marking the thirtieth anniversary of the end of the Second World War. About 7,000 people meditated for the more than three million Japanese killed.

Soviet fruit fraud
Moscow, Aug 15.—The head of the Azerbaijani fruit and vegetable supply organization has been dismissed for gross corruption and dishonesty after allowing at least 18m roubles (£10m) to be embezzled in 1973-74 alone, press reports said today.

Argentina killings
Cordoba, Argentina, Aug 15.—Six bullet-riddled bodies were discovered in two separate places near here. Police identified four of them as members of the family of Señor Mariano Pujadas, a guerrilla leader who was killed in 1972.

Saved again
New York, Aug 15.—"Big Mac", the city's Municipal Assistance Corporation, has ensured that New York will avoid defaulting on its loans for another month by announcing a \$360m (£157m) package shortly before the noon deadline today.

Attaches released
Bangkok, Aug 15.—The two Thai deputy military attaches who were arrested by the Laos government last week on charges of spying, were released and returned to Bangkok today.

Mr Vorster at parade
Asuncion, Aug 15.—Mr Vorster, the South African Prime Minister, who is visiting Paraguay, today attended a parade marking the anniversary of the founding of Asuncion 438 years ago.

President Amin gift
Kampala, Aug 15.—President Amin of Uganda has given \$20,000 (£2,500) to the Pan-Africanist Congress to help the training of guerrillas in South Africa.

Salt session 116
Geneva, Aug 15.—Soviet and United States negotiators working out a 10-year agreement curbing nuclear arsenals, met here today. It was the 116th session in strategic arms limitation (SALT) discussions.

Viking's new date
Cape Canaveral, Aug 15.—The Viking spacecraft mission to Mars is now due to leave on August 20, space agency officials said.

Johannesburg
The Special Report on Johannesburg, part of the Investment Centres series, which was due to be published on Thursday, 21st August, will be published on Tuesday, 26th August, 1975.

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Zaire may join détente with South Africa

From Our Own Correspondent
Johannesburg, Aug 15

Zaire may be about to join the four "détente" countries—Zambia, Tanzania, Botswana and Mozambique—which are prepared to engage in limited dialogue with South Africa over the future of the southern part of the continent.

According to newspaper reports here today, contacts have recently taken place between representatives of the South African and Zaire governments. Foreign Ministry officials were unwilling to comment on the reports but there are good reasons to believe that they may be correct.

Zaire, which already has a fairly substantial (if discreet) trading arrangement with the Republic, has recently been adopting a softer line towards South Africa. This was particularly noticeable at the recent summit meeting of the organisation of African Unity in Kampala, where Zaire not only fiercely resisted a resolution calling for the expulsion of

Israel from the United Nations but also questioned the wisdom of ejecting South Africa from the world body.

The establishment of firm lines of communication between Zaire and South Africa would provide a considerable fillip for Pretoria's détente policy. Zaire is one of the wealthiest and most populous states in black Africa and its leader, President Mobutu, is becoming increasingly influential in pan-African politics. Even the volatile President Amin of Uganda, the OAU's new chairman, listens to President Mobutu's advice.

For its part, Zaire would clearly benefit from the aid and assistance which South Africa is offering in exchange for peaceful co-existence.

Both countries also have a common interest in seeing an end to the fighting in Angola. Zaire in particular could be badly affected by the present fighting round the port of Lobito as a substantial part of its copper exports pass along the Benguela railway to Lobito Bay.

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The treaty was signed in 1967 to bring the existing community into being.

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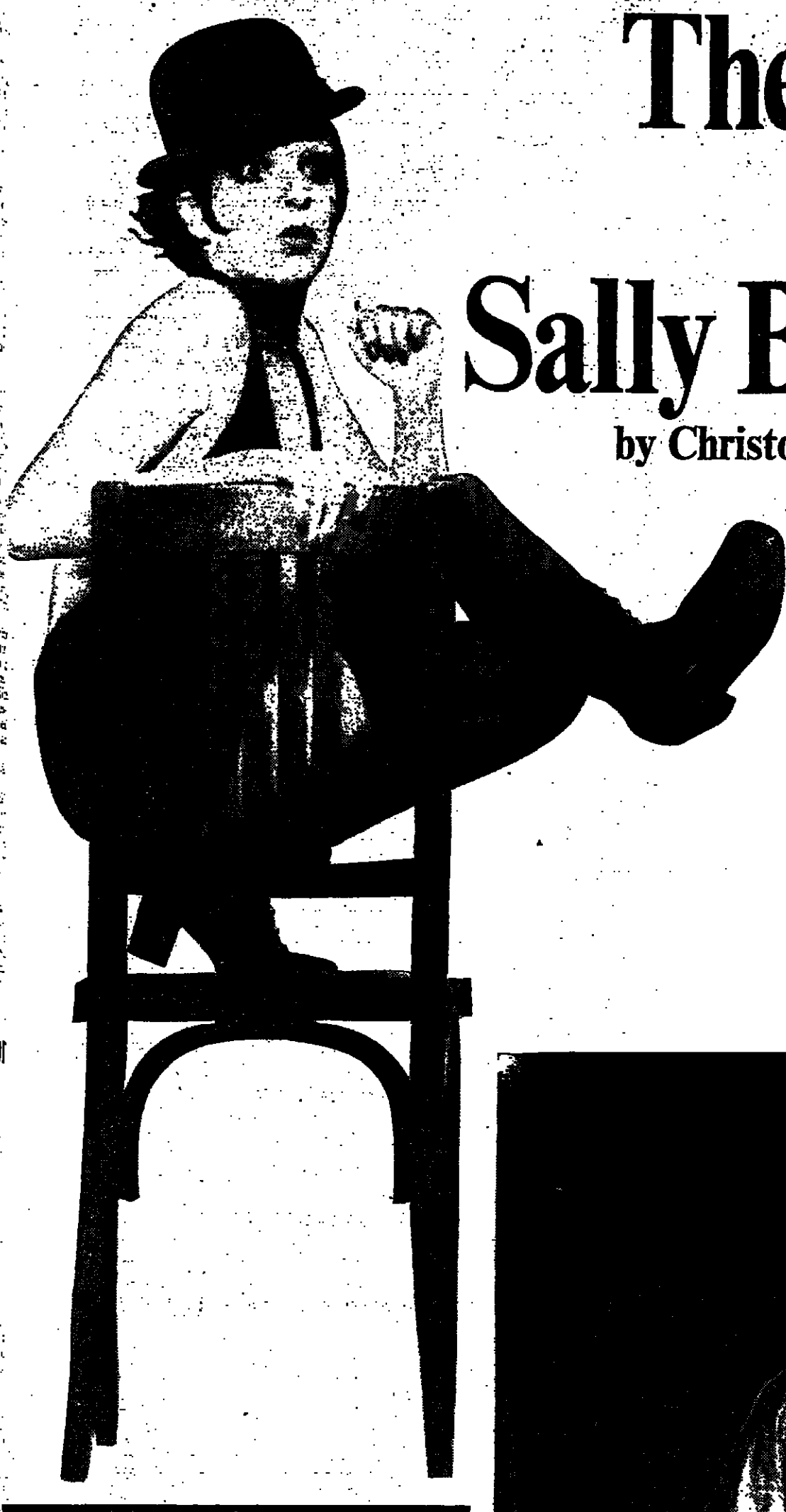
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THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW

The faces of Sally Bowles

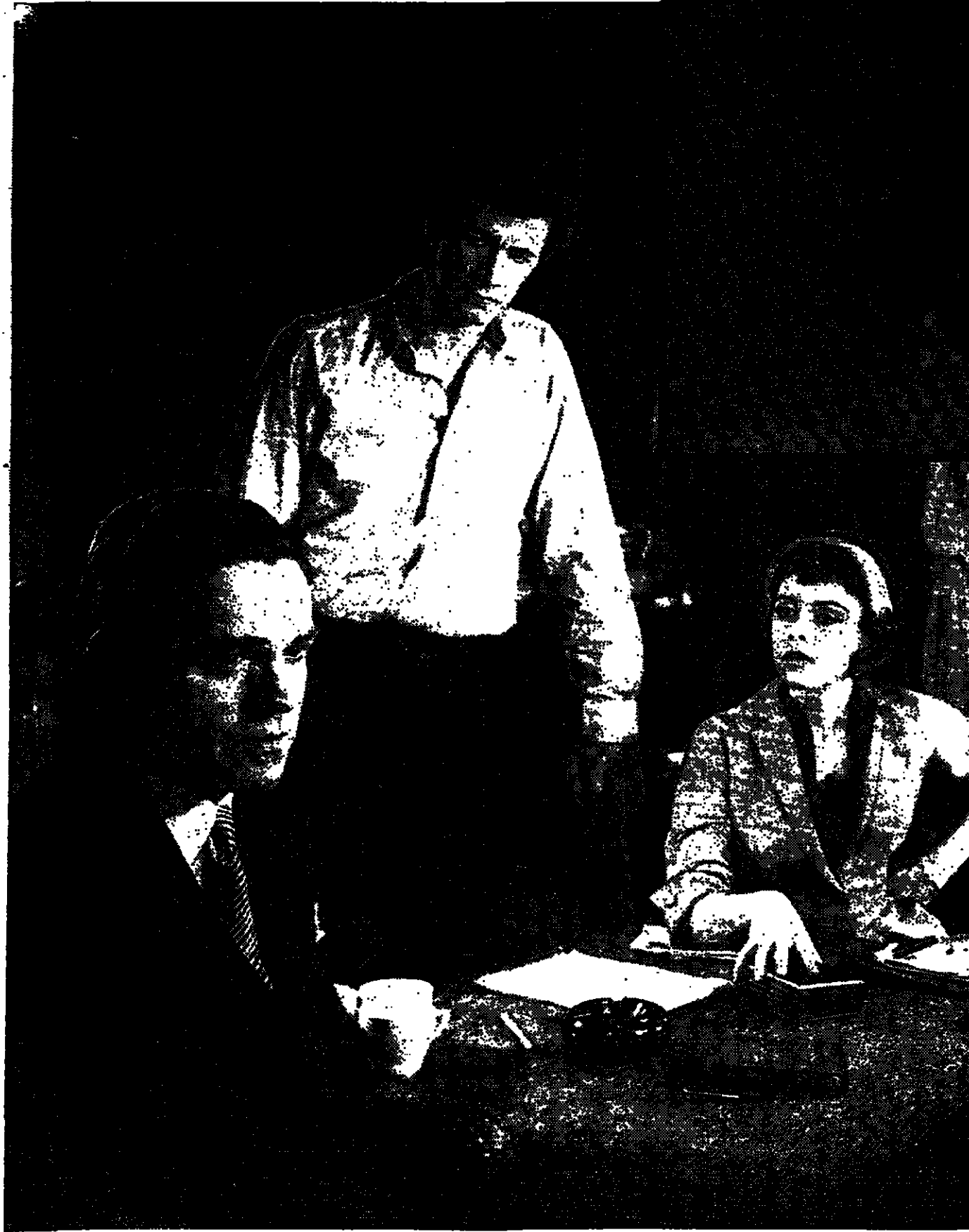
by Christopher Isherwood



Above:
Liza Minnelli, Super-Sally,
in
Cabaret



Above:
Julie Harris, a bohemian Joan of Arc, in the film
I am a Camera



left:
Dorothy Tutin in the London production
of the play

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n Angol

Death sent
book to
publish

The Berlin of Sally Bowles? Of Sally Bowles? Is it out of her mind? Just who is she? Why—light as well write a book and I it The London of Frl. Schroeder! What's she got to with our Berlin? All she knew about this city was the ones she kept popping into. Come to think of it, she never used to make her never even offered to help... Excuse me, Herr Isyvo... know she was a friend of us. And I'm not denying I had a way with her—when I wanted something, she'd twist me round her little finger. But as I always used to say to Frl. Minnelli: 'Frl. Bowles, you play the fine lady, but I mark my words—she'd pop to anything, anything, to herself talked about.' Frl. Schroeder, the lead lady in these stories, making some protest on reading the e of this volume. And with d cause. If the Berlin which here described can be said belong to any of my racters, then surely it ings to her, the most uine Berliner of them all. y Frl. Schroeder could t that she had lived in the e flat on the same street e the pre-war days of Wil m II, through the war and defeat and the Republic: the inflation. Only she was d to remain there through the Third Reich, to witness ery end and the arrival of Russians (who used some s to chase her with erotic ntions, not altogether to indignation).

o Frl. Schroeder, Berlin a predicament which she to accept, like the weather er oversized breasts. There no question of getting out t. To Sally, Berlin was, at a stepping-stone to other s with grander, more gold-prospects, at worst, a temporary refuge, preferably only he horrors of respectability er English home.

s a matter of fact, Sally e near to being removed altogether from the Berlin of this book. That was in 1936, immediately after I had finished writing her story. Sally's live original wasn't sure, at first, if she should allow it to be published, since her connexion with it was a fairly open secret and the episode of the abortion wasn't fictitious. And I myself had begun to have doubts. Wasn't the character in bad taste—too frivolous for such a grim political background? Those doubts seem absurd to me, nowadays. For, surely, every advancing thunder cloud looks better with a butterfly fluttering in front of it, to accentuate its menace? Anyhow, in due course, Sally's original gave her permission, and my friends insisted that Sally should be admitted to Berlin. So she joined Frl. Schroeder and the others on the pages of the book.

All this, however, was merely a small beginning. What I now have to explain is how my Sally became the larger-than-fiction, public character that she is today.

The first phase of Sally's transformation began about 15 years later, in the spring of 1951. It began without my knowledge, as a benevolent conspiracy from which I was necessarily excluded.

In Los Angeles—which by then had become my permanent home—three close friends of mine were having lunch together: Dottie Smith, her husband Alec Beesley and John van Druten. These three say each other often. Being all professionals, absorbed in the problems of bookwriting and playwriting, they always had a great deal to talk about.

On that particular day, they were talking about adapting novels for the theatre. What kind of a novel makes a good play? What kind of a novel makes a bad play? Various examples were proposed and discussed. And then Dottie, who had started this conversation with the kindest of ulterior motives, announced provocatively: "Well, there's one book which *nobody* could get a play out of—it's utterly impossible—Chris's *Goodbye to Berlin*."

How awful she was! And how well she knew John van Druten! John was the bright boy who always raises his hand first, in class. He would never admit total ignorance, complete frustration. His immediate response was: "Impossible? Do you really think so? Oh, I wouldn't quite say that—"

Dottie and Alec must have grinned at each other knowingly, as soon as they could do it without being seen. The same evening, they got a call from John, modestly triumphant: "Well, I think I've more or less blocked out the first act—"

Early in June, the play *I am a Camera* was ready to be read by others. At that point in his successful career, John had little difficulty in getting financial backing and a first-rate cast for anything he wrote. And he was his own director. The production was put together with what seemed to me uncanny speed. *I am a Camera* opened out of town on November the eighth of that year, at Hartford, Connecticut. Our leading lady was Julie Harris.

I first set eyes on Julie at the studio of a New York photographer, where she and I were to enact a meeting, for publicity purposes. Julie entered in costume as Sally Bowles. Since we had not been formally introduced, I decided to treat her as Sally. Hugging my lost companion, I exclaimed reproachfully that she had stayed the same age while I had grown twenty years older. My scene of improvised whimsy was played to conceal a certain dismay, a disconcerting sense of strangeness. This was not simply an actress dressed up as one of my characters. Here was something other, an independent presence which Julie, under John's direction, had

mediumistically produced. Oh yes, it was like Sally Bowles, but it wasn't my creation. It wasn't Julie's. It wasn't John's. It had a life of its own. If the play died, it would have to die. But it was determined to survive if it by any means could. It would use any of us to do so.

On stage, Julie's Sally seemed vulnerable—but untouchable—except in a merely physical sense, quickly moved to childlike delight or dismay, stubbornly obedient to the voices of her fantasies; a sort of bohemian Joan of Arc, battling to defend her way of life from the bourgeoisie. In the last scene but one, this battle

appeared to be lost. Julie was about to go back to England in the custody of her domineering mother, defiant but defeated. In token of her humiliation, she wore a trumpy expensive British coat which her mother had made her put on. She looked as miserable as Joan of Arc must have looked when she was forced to stop dressing as a man. Then, in the last scene, Julie entered in the costume she had worn throughout most of the play—a black silk sheath with a black tam o'shanter and a flame-coloured scarf; the uniform of her revolt. Seeing it, one knew, before she spoke, that her mother had retired, routed, from the battlefield. The effect was heroic. The New York first-night audience cheered with joy. Julie became a star. And the play became a hit, because of her.

The success of the New York production made possible a London production and the triumph of another actress, Dorothy Tutin. Meanwhile, touring companies went forth. In Europe, the play was performed in foreign languages. From all these performances the presence that was Sally Bowles drew life and gained in strength what it was losing in definition. For now it had many faces. It could appear pert or coy or naughty or crazy; it could be a jolly whore or an ingrown virgin with delusions of nymphomania or everybody's kid sister or a sheer bitch. The Sally Bowles presence just managed to contain all these aspects without exploding into thin air; only its name was holding it together.

A film was made of *I am a Camera*, in 1955. Julie played in it. In those innocent days, it was considered almost as good as pornography, and it ran for years in small cinemas, keeping the presence of Sally alive. Though gradually losing

strength, the Sally-presence clung on stubbornly, dreaming of some highly improbable reincarnation.

In 1966, the improbable was made flesh—Mastcroft-Kander-Ebb's musical play, *Cabaret*. The Sally in my story used to sing a couple of songs, very badly, at a seedy bar. This *Cabaret*-Sally appeared with Joel Grey in a show which would have been the wonder of its epoch and drawn crowds from all over northern Europe. Then, to crown everything, another film—*Cabaret*, 1972—which won more Oscars than any other picture of its year! Now the Sally presence became Super-Sally. Now it no longer needed its name. It didn't have to describe itself. It had only to show its face—the face of Liza Minnelli. Today, it's doing us the honour of a visit—looking in on the book, that quaint old homestead where everything began. We don't even think it rude when it pushes Frl. Schroeder and the others to one side. This Berlin is its own now, by right. I have to agree to our new title. After all, it is supporting me in my old age.

But, oh dear, oh dear, I wonder—where can it possibly go from here? Already, it is ceasing to be able to identify itself with Minnelli. That impetuous talent is finding other characters to annex. "Sally?" she will say. "Oh yes—I remember—I played her once, didn't I?" I'm afraid the day is coming, very soon, when the poor diminishing Sally-presence will need some shelter. When it does, I hope this book will still be here to receive it. It may be glad to crawl back into *Goodbye to Berlin* and resign itself to being merely my Sally Bowles.

The Berlin of Sally Bowles, from which this introduction is taken, will be published by The Hogarth Press next Thursday at £4.95.

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[illegible]

Gardening

Cultivate a neighbour

Some weeks ago a letter to *The Times* from the Rev Tony Crowe of 67 Charlton Lane, London, SE7, pointed out that many people who live in flats or houses with no garden would welcome the chance to cultivate a plot of ground. Waiting lists for allotments in many areas confirm this—in some areas hundreds, or even thousands, are waiting for an allotment, and these lists are probably only the tip of the iceberg. Many people when they apply for an allotment are told there are 800 or more on the waiting list, just give up and do not even bother to leave their name and address.

But there are many people who, for reasons of age, infirmity or lack of time, cannot cope with their garden and would be only too happy to allow somebody else to cultivate all or part of it.

A scheme has been put into operation through the Rev Crowe's initiative in Charlton, and others are operating successfully elsewhere—notably by the Greenwich Friends of the Earth Campaign (John Howes, 1a, Glenlyon Road, Eltham, SE9 1AL), and by Task Force in Woolwich (Greenwich Centre, Old Town Hall, Polytechnic Street, Woolwich, SE18). Probably many more schemes are in existence.

As the Friends of the Earth point out, it is worth while writing to British Rail, the gas and water boards, or any owners of derelict land near you and ask them to make some available for allotments. They also suggest putting pressure on local councillors, and writing to the local press.

If the local authority is willing to supply the names and addresses of those on the allotment waiting list, an organization can, as Task Force has done, write and ask if the applicant would be interested in an interim scheme. This would be to cultivate another person's garden, and Task Force's aim is to put these people in touch with each other.

There is an enormous area of uncultivated gardens and unused land that, with local effort, could be put to the cultivation of food or flowers.

The Chinese have the year of the Mouse, the year of the Boar, the Tiger, the Ram, and so on. I have often thought we should call our years the year of the Rose, the Lily or the Horse Chestnut. This would undoubtedly be the year of the Petunia. Ours got off to a late start because they had to remain in their boxes longer than usual owing to the cold weather at the end of May and early in June. But with the hot weather and abundant watering they have ramped away.

The petunia was one of the first flowers the breeders set to work with to produce F1 hybrids. These are first hybrids between two specially selected parent plants; the parents are bred for various characteristics, and the progeny of these two pure line parents, the F1 hybrids, may possess some highly desirable characteristics—earliness, size of plant or flower, colours, or resistance to

bad weather at flowering time or to disease.

Nearly all the petunias we grow now are F1 hybrids. Some of them, such as Red Cap and Cypres, coral salmon, are very resistant to rain, as indeed are the F1 All Double Multiflora strain if you like double petunias. I have no strong feelings either way about double or single petunias, but given the choice I think I would choose the singles.

Every year we are having to do more of our own maintenance—painting of sheds, the outside of the house, greenhouses, frames, and the like. We have been fortunate in finding students who have worked with skill and zeal, even in the August heat. From what I hear holiday jobs are not as plentiful as they were in recent years.

After a hot, dry summer, wood shrinks. You may find many joints of wooden gates or fences where there is a wide gap between the timbers. Rain getting into these large cracks can cause the wood to rot. Try to work a rot proofing wood preservative into them now. Although aerosol cans are an expensive way of buying any fluids, I do not grudge the money when it comes to treating gaps in wooden structures.

It seems to take longer than ever to persuade a tradesman to come and do a job, so it would be well to book an electrician or a plumber, or both if need be, to check heating systems in a greenhouse or frames. Installation of electric cables does not last forever. Heating elements in tubular heaters may need to be replaced. A thermostat may have developed a fault, and an inefficient thermostat can cost you a lot of money in wasted electricity.

A mild winter, late spring frosts, and a hot, dry summer may assuredly bring forth some curious examples of plant behaviour. Never have I known our wisterias to flower so generously a second time—one is even now carrying more flowers than it did in May.

Our plants of *Crocodylus* *manoratus*, whose elegant sprays of orange flowers are so often mistaken for a month-bred, are also flowering splendidly this year. We have lifted and divided the small clumps over several years, and replanted quite close to each other—about 10 inches apart, so that we now have a fairly large patch. This species seems to be hardy enough as it has survived with us for 15 years or more. However, being a meteorological pessimist, I usually cover the plants with about six inches of peat to be on the safe side. I commend this crocodylus as it flowers in August and September when good bright orange flowers are not too plentiful.

This is a good year for hardy fuchsias as they are in flower in the ground in the Royal Horticultural Society's garden at Wisley will reveal. Even so, there are some varieties there, despite watering, which are obviously feeling the heat.

Naturally, in weather such as we have enjoyed this summer, annual flowers tend to bloom and fade very quickly. Many of them, however, will continue flowering until well into the autumn if the dead flowers are regularly removed. I have known alyssum produce three crops of flowers in a summer—the last one well into October.

Other hot weather plants to note this year are the modern varieties of *Begonia semperflorans*. They too will go on flowering until the frosts arrive.

Roy Hay

Travel

In a State of Excitement down under



Our captain said in a relaxed voice: "Okay ladies and gentlemen, we are ready to roll."

It was a pleasant and an apt start for a flight across Australia. The "State of Excitement" was the latest name for this isolated chunk of the Australian continent that it lives up to its promise.

The frequent trouble with a challenge is the commitment it imposes. So it says much for this isolated chunk of the Australian continent that it lives up to its promise.

Psychologically you are resistant, particularly if you've had a long flight from Heathrow without any stopovers.

The tendency on touching down in Perth and seeing the slogan—"A State of Excitement"—is to think sourly: "Oh yes, excitement then. I've lost my travellers' cheques and I've just had a cable to say the cat has been run over."

But it was exciting. Perth was delightful and appealing after a fortnight of the abrasiveness of Sydney and the formality of Melbourne.

Where else but Perth could the Limp Fellers Club originate? The brainchild of Paul Rigby, the Australian cartoonist, and friends who all share an appreciation of the quality of Australian vineyards, the members of this exclusive club all had Monty Pythonesque humour.

The rules are simple. When the chairman gives the word "limp fall" all the distinguished members must do just that. Mr Gough Whitlam, Australia's Prime Minister, is just getting used to the sight of responsible citizens falling over at airports, receptions and cocktail parties.

Perth is a relaxed, hospitable city and circled by the bluest water which makes it a sailors' heaven. The pace is civilized and relaxed. The best hotels have water beds and fair collections of work by Australian painters.

The real excitement of Western Australia was driving to Esperance and picnicking on beaches where even one other person was a crowd.

The only danger on the roads was a slow moving goanna—a dilatory kangaroo, or a snake. Fields were golden and orchards dripped nectarines, peaches and apricots.

We swam from Lucky Bay where the sand was so white it looked like snow and multi-coloured birds dropped pearls on the warm rocks when they weren't diving for herrings and whiting. And sometimes when it was quiet the seals and turtles bobbed daintily near the shore not expecting to find anyone on their beach.

It was nothing to see parrots on the telegraph poles and wild turkeys pecking at "Australian daisies". The Australian daisy is a beer can and is hardly a daisy at all.

You can drive very fast in Australia and there are few motorists on the road. But when our Land-Rover got stuck in the sand we were trying to get closer to an Aboriginal hide-out, helpers appeared with cans of "Krocks" (beer) and sandwiches to put underneath the back wheels.

Art Linkletter arrived in Esperance for a holiday in 1956 and fell in love with the simplicity and the richness. He bought a farm called Orleans Farm and today it is internationally famous for cattle sales. Every year crowds use the private airstrip and for two days eat a great deal of lobster and beef.

While everyone knows roughly how the fat brown cattle end their days, the name of another American farming syndicate—The Beef Machine—leaves little to the imagination.

Esperance is a small fishing village where the fishermen show off trophies in their back gardens. Driving down the coast to Albany, the scenery

softened with jacaranda trees, hibiscus and gardens of roses and hydrangeas.

It is famous for oysters and tuna fishing and one of the last whaling stations.

For under a pound I bought a whale's eye tooth but it looks too frightening to wear round my neck. So it sits alongside a dial of Boury sand and one of unpolluted seawater taken from romantic Two Peoples Bay. How easy it was to spend a whole day there swimming, sailing, rolling about in the warm sand drinking chilled white wine and barbecuing steaks on the rocks as the sun went down.

There is just one dangerous bit of coastline where every year fishermen and rock climbers are swept by the sinister king waves. The sea can be calm and tempting, then suddenly one of these nightmarish waves will appear and carry off anyone within reach.

The best classic cream tea with homemade scones, homemade plum jam and sponge cake was at Strawberry Hill Farm specially attractive for exiles languishing for England. Little most of them knew that nowadays a cup of tea and a mass-produced doughnut is more likely in the Old Tea Shoppes here.

Just outside Albany, Strawberry Hill is a charming old homestead covered in creeper and is run by the National Trust. It's a nice glimpse of how the early settlers with just a little money, lived. It is filled with brass beds, hip baths, lace cradles, hand embroidered butterfly nets to protect a baby's face at its christening, Staffordshire dogs and rocking chairs.

The Albany wool sales were on, and I was hoping to see a few faced farmers—it was disappointing to see instead, smooth oriental gentlemen bidding coolly for the creamy merino wool.

Prince Philip's dedication to the noisy scrub bird is celebrated in Albany. When he

heard that the species was practically extinct, he arranged a specially protected sanctuary to house it near Albany.

The bird makes a terrible noise. It is so protected with its own beach and pine forests, you can only hear a recording of its shriek. It is in good company with the western grey kangaroo, honey possum and the yellow footed marsupial mouse. But if visitors are respectful and quiet, they are allowed to swim from the scrub bird's super beach.

The last part of my stay in a State of Excitement was perhaps the most special.

The Indian Pacific crosses Australia once a week from east to west and back again. There can't be many trains in the world where one will happily spend five days. But this one with its excellent restaurant, bar with piano and first class compartments with showers must be among the greats on wheels.

The train chugged across the Nullarbor Plain, the earth got dryer and browner. And it was the sort of country Patrick White writes about with leathery couples sprawling on the verandahs of the pale blue and white wooden houses. "Least dogs chased their own tails and the event of the day was when the train stopped and dropped off milk and sugar."

The train is booked up a year in advance. You can get off in mining towns like Kalbarri and Broken Hill where young boys "beg yours" as they offer a precious stone at an amazingly low price. The fare of 132 dollars includes all meals and sleeper.

How To Get There: Qantas/Air India, scheduled return fare £256.40 London-Sydney. For more information, contact the Australian Tourist Commission, 49 Old Bond St, London W1X 4PL. Recommended reading—Banjo Patterson, Patrick White and Henry Lawson.

Ann Brittenden

Chess

A piece of paradise

If you believe, as I most fervently do, that paradise (at any rate, a chess-player's paradise) must contain a place where good chess is being played, and not only played but seen to be played, then tomorrow, and for most of the next fortnight, you should get your seat to the West Centre Hotel, Little Road, Fulham, London, SW6. Again, supposing that you share with me the distinction of having been born in south east London in which case Fulham will seem as remote as the steppes of central Asia, let me inform you that it is very near West Bromington station but that this station is closed on weekends and Bank Holiday Monday when you should go to Earls Court tube station.

What should induce you to flock to the Thames suite of the West Centre Hotel in very large numbers is the unprecedented and skilful planning by which the organizers have made what is a spectator-spectator in Russia only have I seen such care lavished on the presentation of chess.

The main event is a ten-round grandmaster tournament running from August 17 to 22 and, after an interval for the Bank Holiday weekend, from August 25-28. The tournament derives its title from the fact that four international grandmasters are competing: two from Hungary, Andreas Adorjan and Gyula Sax; Jan Timman from The Netherlands; and Gudmundur Sigurjonsson (who gained his title at the last Hastings Chess Congress) from Iceland.

This young and impressive entry from abroad is counterbalanced by an equally young and intriguing player from the United Kingdom. There are two international masters, the Junior World Champion, Tony Miles, and the European Junior Champion, John Nunn; two players who have achieved half the international master title since Webb from London and Craig Pritchett from Scotland, and two non-titled but formidable players in Jeff Horner and Michael Basman. Not much has been seen of Michael Basman of late but there is something Falkstafian about him—not in a bad way, and it might also be said of him that he is not only witty in himself but the cause that wit is in others.

Mysteriously, there is also one other player, a sort of lucky dip from which anyone may emerge; though I am authorized by the organizers to say that it is unlikely that Bobby Fischer will be competing.

Move-by-move commentaries will take place each afternoon and these will be given by such experienced masters as Leonard Barden and David Levy. Since there is an uneven number of players it is possible that a participant from the tournament itself may be inveigled into giving such a talk.

Another interesting event is a match between Helmut Caron the under 13 champion of Belgium and Holland, and the English boy prodigy, Julian Hodgson, who disposes of mature opponents about as quickly as Chopin's minute waltz and was once heard to remark "Who is Golombek?" Grateful that he said who rather than what I was left with feelings akin to those of Mr Potter in the *Diary of a Nobody* at the Lord Mayor's Ball.

There are, too, a number of participation events: open speed championships, team speed championships, five and three day open tournaments.

All this of course requires financing. In this respect the generous donation of £1,000 by the John Lewis Partnership re-

minds me vividly 1930's when Spectator I knew quite a continental benefactor chess. Other donors: Conroy Hotels Ltd, Standard and the Chess (have you read become a member of ciation?). And, since juniors involved, the name being a very indeed, the Slater has given a generous too that helped participation of the juniors, Pictor, St Lee, in the Biel Open Tournament land from July 21. This was a strong Swiss System tournament consisting of 100 players, 100 of which were distinguished themselves midable master on.

There was a three first place among (slavia), Pictor (Emy Parr (Australia)) a such. The tie-break first Pictor second third. Next came I slavia), internati Messing (Yugosl national master I land) and Fuller Wittenstein (Ireland) and Engla vic (Yugoslavia), gary), Simic (Yug (France) and Rem 71. There follow experienced play national masters, international great gavel of Hungary.

Pictor beat two masters, the Yugosl and the Hungarian Speelman beat n international mas and the English i user Messing from Sicilian Defence.

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Antiques

Turning to bookmarkers

We are rapidly approaching the stage where every form of paper ephemera, short of lavatory paper, has been painstakingly chronicled by a devoted collector. Learned exhibitions of orange wrappers, catalogues of ramblers' galleries, garbier's beer mats—the collectors outdo one another in trivia and remind one of Macaulay's scorching satire of Horace Walpole:

After the labours of the print-shop and the printer, the unbroken his mind in the House of Commons. And, having indulged in the recreation of making laws and voting millions, he returned to more important pursuits, to researches after Queen Mary's comb, Wolsey's red hat, the pipe which Van Tromp smoked during his last sea-fight, and the spur which King William stuck into the flank of Sorrel.

But the latest paper ephemera to have a book to itself, the bookmark, does have a collecting appeal beyond mere idiotic hoarding or dilettantism. The book is *Collecting Bookmarks*, by W. Coys, David and Charles, £3.95. Mr Coys has previously shown his excellent historical approach to antiques in a book on blue and white Staffordshire pottery, and he now brings the same analytic talents to bookmarks, speaking as a collector who has made a collection in over a relatively short period.

To the decorator or literary aphorist, the thin strip of paper or silk offers the same challenge as a miniature Japanese kakemono (hanging painting) or haiku—the laconic Japanese poem-form which requires the concentration of one's thought or emotion within a ruthlessly limited number of words. Also, no master artist applied himself to this form of minimal art. The best designer represented in Mr Coys's collection is Walter Crane. But the sequence of

markers does reveal changing traits of society in a way that train tickets, saving their grace, do not.

In 1584 Queen Elizabeth was presented with a fringed silk bookmark by Christopher Barker who had acquired a present of Queen's Printer in 1577 which gave him the sole right to print the Bible, the Book of Common Prayer, the Statutes of the Realm and all Proclamations. He was also a draper.

The British and Foreign Bible Society owns a bookmark with plaited silk cords, silver knots and silk tassels which seems to have been made for use in a Bible of 1632. But the bookmarker the collector is likely to find date from the middle of the nineteenth century, and Mr Coys divides them into four main periods: 1850-80, the Ribbon period, when markers were often home-made of embroidered ribbon, with machine-made silk markers by Stevens of Coventry and other makers flooding the market in the 1870s; 1880-1901, the Victorian Advertising period, with advertising markers for soap, ladies' corsets, popular foods and quack medicines printed on stiff card; 1901-14, the pre-First World War period, with more restrained and respectable advertising on markers by insurance companies and publishers; and 1914-present day, the Publicity and Greetings period, ranging from propaganda markers of the First World War to pharmaceutical advertisements in *The Hospitals Year Book*.

The mid-nineteenth century markers are often worked with a religious text: "Incline thine ear", "The Bible our Guide", "Let us with a Glad some Mind Praise the Lord for He is Kind". A silk marker of 1971 was woven by Thomas

Stevens of Coventry with Elias Cook's terrible verse: "I love it, I love it and who shall dare to chide me for loving that old arm-chair". Stevens also wrote "Many Happy Returns of the Day markers for birthdays", "To One I Love" markers, and "In Memoriam" markers for the royal dead.

Brown and Polson were among the earliest firms to advertise on markers, producing a series of portrait bookmarks of which one of 1884 depicts Thackeray on one side while the other side proclaims "Brown & Polson Corn Flour distinguished for its uniformly superior quality". It was not considered improper in those days to denigrate one's rivals. Feltos's lime juice cordial "has no trace of the musty flavour which is so objectionable in most, if not all, other makes".

Feltos's lime juice was "not only supplied to the Houses of Parliament" but "boasted a testimonial from the Bishop of London, Dr Frederick Temple. This dates the marker. Between 1885, when Dr Temple became Bishop of London, and 1896, when he became Archbishop of Canterbury. So the methods one uses to date bookmarkers are not very different from those used to date the contents of the Sutton Hoo Ship Burial when it was unearthed in 1939—relating objects to reigns.

Mr Coys must have had great fun compiling his collection and his book, which I have read, learnt inwardly digested and marked. Terrible confession: I am an inveterate turner-down of page corners—but in penance I shall send Mr Coys the marker which I dropped out of a 1920s book. I bought the other day. Its moving legend is: "Lord, may I never pass a lame dog by a stile but I help him over." It

does not explain why the lame dog should want to be on the other side of the stile; but like Japanese haiku poets, bookmarkers do not have to give reasons or "show all workings" as on a maths examination paper.

Bevis Hillier

Left to right:

Brown and Polson bookmark (1893) printed in blue, brown, green, pink and black on thin card with an advertisement for blackmange. Length 19.8 cm.

Pears' Soap bookmark (c. 1890-1900) with a page-flap in the form of a hand, printed on thin card in brown, green and red. Length 18.5 cm. The reverse side states that "the late Sir Erasmus Wilson, F.R.S., president of the College of Surgeons, wrote: 'Pears Soap is a Balm for the Skin'."

Northern Assurance bookmark (c. 1898) printed in green on white card with a yachting scene. Length 18.1 cm.

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The Britons with high hopes and heavy responsibilities

By Allen
Correspondent

Of individual victories, the athletes in the Euro-finals here this weekend are likely to have a high in a team competition, as sometimes exposed lack of depth in athletics has meant that the best athletes will have to do well in a team effort to come in sixth out of the eight nations.

The cup looks like a struggle between East Germany and the Soviet Union. East Germany having won this year's best performance, but the Russians are not to lose a trophy won in 1965, 1967 and 1968. East Germany being the best of the two, the Germans are the favourites to win with both the men's and women's teams.

The men's team is a remarkable feat by a team of 18 million.

The women's team is a remarkable feat by a team of 18 million.

The men's team is a remarkable feat by a team of 18 million.

The women's team is a remarkable feat by a team of 18 million.



Brandon Foster: seeking lost prestige

Brandon Foster, the 45.10sec. British record holder in the 400 metres, is still putting his injured leg in ice as a precaution, but he has great respect for Nallet, of France, whose fastest 400 metres hurdle this year is 49.7sec. In the 800 metres event, Foster is a favourite, with a time of 1min 46.1sec, is fractionally slower than a West German and a Pole and will have to watch out for the experienced East German, Fromm.

The 5,000 metres is Foster's chance to prove that his recent defence by Rodney Dixon at Gateshead was not overdone. His Olympic prospects. But when I told Foster his rivals here he was surprised. "It's not going to be at all easy, in fact it could be a very tough one." He should be heartened a little by the news that the Polish runner, Vitek, the Olympic 5,000 and 10,000 metres champion, rather than the fast-finishing Palmarini, who will go for the 10,000 metres against David Black. Vitek, in the words

of one Finnish writer, "is not quite the man he was three years ago." But then there is Kuchmann, of East Germany, who, having won the Derby Trial for the Ben O'Meara Trophy at Hickstead, yesterday by a tenth of a second, is a favourite to win the European 10,000 metres title.

Capes came up to my room to-day to have a beer and to forget the competition. But he was soon talking to a colleague about his East German rival, Kuchmann. In the shot, and admitting, "He has got to be in good form if he can win his national title. The East Germans only send someone to an important competition if they think he can really win, because they have got four top shot putters to choose from." As for the 4 x 400 metres relay that could end up in a murderous battle for Jenkins over the last leg because both Germanies and Poland have done faster times than Britain this summer.

Capes believes the morale of the British team is really high. I hope that means Ainsley Bennett can forget about a painful leg muscle before the sprint, that Frank Clement can run more positively in the 1,500 metres, that Black will repeat his impressive 10,000 metres form of the AAA championships and that Berwyn Price can get a better start than usual in the 110 metres hurdles. Most of our field events men look on paper, like finishing well down. But Paul Dickinson in the hammer (an event in which West Germany's Schmidt, who will not be competing here, has set the new world record of 260ft 2in) is a good fighter and Bill Tancred has a wealth of experience to use. If he can get a good start, he will be a contender. In the discus, the throwers and jumpers must not allow themselves to feel like poor relations. Every point is valuable. At least the finals will have a marvellous setting in the Park. The Sports de l'Ouest, which I visited this morning for a spontaneous throw with the director, I cannot think of many athletic stadiums which have impressed me more with equipment including four jumping areas and nine straight-away lanes.

Equestrianism

Derby jinx holds no terrors for West Germany's Irish winner of the Trial

By Pamela Macgregor Morris

Eddie Macken and Boomerang, wearing their West German colours, won the Derby Trial for the Ben O'Meara Trophy at Hickstead yesterday by a tenth of a second, over Paddy McMahon on Pennwood. Forgemill, Timothy Grubb, with four faults at the palisades before the water, rode Law Court into third place.

It was a turn-up for the book in the days when one, for of the six horses who qualified with clear rounds for the final against the clock, no fewer than three were owned by the Trevor Banks-Harvey Smith partnership, and Salvador had started favourite at 9-2. He is still the amphetamine favourite for the Derby tomorrow, despite an uncharacteristic performance in which he displayed distinctly amphibious tendencies at the water, but removed a section of coping from the wall which followed, and extended a generous time allowance to incur three-quarters of a time fault.

Michael Saywell and Hideaway, who will make their first trip abroad for two years when they join the British team in Rotterdam, hit the palisades and had the wall down behind. Finally, Speak Easy, whose price had shortened dramatically to 2-1, upset the odds that had been laid on him when he slipped on a tight turn after the wall, and brought up the rear with eight faults for a fall—from which both he and Smith emerged none the worse. But riding home with only one stirrup iron, they hit the first part of the final treble.

The tradition that no Derby Trial winner has gone on to win the Derby proper holds no terrors for Macken, who is in the danger of shattering the jinx and undoubtedly has the most consistent horse at present, having won the Daily Mail Cup in London two weeks ago and finished as runner-up for the Irish Grand Prix last Sunday. If he wins, he will either be the first Irish winner since Seamus Hayes won his second Derby on Goodbye in 1964, or alternatively the first West German winner since Hendrik Snoek won on Shirokko in 1972. For the records, it will be the latter, for Macken rides for West Germany at all unofficial international shows.

It would be poetic justice if McMahon and Forgemill, denied the opportunity by the West German Federation to defend their European championship in Munich this weekend, could manage to win this coveted event.

Harvey Smith, already the only rider to win the Derby on three occasions, may well justify his favouritism for a fourth victory. Salvador, the winner last year, who looked so jaded at Wembley, was rested afterwards and has clearly benefited from his trip to Ireland.

DERBY TRIAL: 1. E. Macken (Boomerang), 2. J. E. McMahon (Pennwood), 3. P. McMahon (Forgemill), 4. T. Grubb (Law Court), 5. M. Saywell (Hideaway), 6. M. R. Smith (Speak Easy), 7. M. R. Smith (Speak Easy), 8. M. R. Smith (Speak Easy), 9. M. R. Smith (Speak Easy), 10. M. R. Smith (Speak Easy), 11. M. R. Smith (Speak Easy), 12. M. R. Smith (Speak Easy), 13. M. R. Smith (Speak Easy), 14. M. R. Smith (Speak Easy), 15. M. R. Smith (Speak Easy), 16. M. R. Smith (Speak Easy), 17. M. R. Smith (Speak Easy), 18. M. R. Smith (Speak Easy), 19. M. R. Smith (Speak Easy), 20. M. R. Smith (Speak Easy), 21. M. R. Smith (Speak Easy), 22. M. R. Smith (Speak Easy), 23. M. R. Smith (Speak Easy), 24. M. R. Smith (Speak Easy), 25. M. R. Smith (Speak Easy), 26. M. R. Smith (Speak Easy), 27. M. R. Smith (Speak Easy), 28. M. R. Smith (Speak Easy), 29. M. R. Smith (Speak Easy), 30. M. R. Smith (Speak Easy), 31. M. R. Smith (Speak Easy), 32. M. R. Smith (Speak Easy), 33. M. R. Smith (Speak Easy), 34. M. R. 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Sportsview

Sorting men from elephants by human computer

"Whatever you do, you must get out to New Zealand and see what strange things are going on there", a colleague from The Netherlands advised me after the Munich Olympic Regatta. "Do you notice their staring eyes and blank expressions? They must be under some Maori witchcraft or spell."

I must admit that New Zealand had taken the rowing world by surprise in the early 1970s. Promise certainly came with a gold medal in the Olympic coxed fours in the 1968 Mexico Olympic regatta, but the real breakthrough came in Copenhagen in 1971 when New Zealand's black-vested "Silver Fern" water athletes broke the East German "Super" eight to take the European championship by a few feet. The East German eight who were being groomed over a four-year period for the 1972 Olympic Regatta were disbanded. The New Zealanders, however, returned on a tidal wave of success, and cleared the field to take the Olympic title in eights.

The man behind New Zealand's successes is 48-year-old "Rusty" Robertson, employed by the Rothmans Sports Foundation (since 1971) as national coach to New Zealand. During the past seven years, apart from some physiological training making some extravagant claims, the New Zealanders have kept relatively silent about their plans. As a result rumours have spread and a "fanaticism" label has been attached.

But last Monday on the peaceful campus of Pangbourne College where the New Zealanders are quietly preparing for this year's World Championships in Nottingham (August 26 to 30), I sat down with Rusty Robertson and the other New Zealand coaches and officials to a wholesome meal and a simple chat which revealed the basic recipe behind New Zealand's rowing successes.

You immediately feel at ease with Robertson. He is direct and an extremely modest man with an occasional wry smile to announce a moment of humour and I quickly came to understand how he gains the respect of oarsmen and scullers under his command.

But there is one topic, particularly, that the New Zealanders take extremely seriously and that is financial. Robertson reflected on their struggle to get here: "I esti-

mate the total cost of bringing three crews here across the 12-hour time zone to be in the region of \$35,000—the air fares alone are around \$24,000. There are no government grants for overseas tours outside Olympic year and the bulk of the money was raised from the New Zealand public through lotteries, raffles and mystery envelopes. Things looked desperate for a while and it appeared that we might be able only to bring the eight. But, fortunately, we were able to raise a loan of \$10,000 dollars at the last moment from the Government out of next year's coaching grant. I had planned a North American tour mainly to make a reconnaissance of our Olympic training venues for next year and break the crews in for Nottingham with some races, but funds didn't stretch that far.

All the New Zealand team have competed with their home clubs during the season (November to March) and after a brief rest after the World Championships will return to

their clubs. "I do not believe in national squad systems as operated in West Germany, Great Britain and other countries," Robertson reflects. "Take away the best from the clubs and their standards fall. These boys will all take back something to enrich their individual clubs and that is part of our future."

Robertson, who hails from Oamaru and worked his way through the ranks of club coaching to achieve national coach status, together with two selectors, makes a point of watching every club regatta. After this season the clubs nominated 70 top oarsmen, including leading juniors, who were whittled down to 40 by Robertson and his aides. These were invited for a final screening by trials and interviews to select the national team. Selection is based on several factors including tests on rowing ergometers, coachability on the water, and a searching interview. The latter, together with general observations—"We are a small community and get to

know people fairly well off the water"—helps to assess an oarsman's compatibility for the stresses of intensive training. Robertson also weeds out oarsmen with no future—"we cannot afford to take people out for a one year ride and ticker."

The final criterion for selection which in itself measures individual motivation is that the national team candidates must be prepared to move to Christchurch for the eight-week training period on the River Avon. This for some means moving families and jobs and finding new employment which offers flexible hours so that the oarsmen are free to train. "We help them in every way possible," Robertson stresses, "and have useful contacts who offer employment."

But the line is drawn there. Robertson emphasizes that the national team candidates are not subsidised and do not go into an eight-week training camp to live the life of professional sportsmen. "The oarsmen work six hours a day; live apart; pay for their own board

and food and all other expenses."

For those eight weeks the New Zealanders row 100 miles a week in eight training sessions (once each weekday except Friday and twice a day on Saturday and Sunday) combined with four to five sprints of weight training not forgetting their minimum 30 hours working week. Robertson and his coaches "eyeball the men continually to see how they tick and groom them individually". Final selection comes from the coaches' overall judgment and to some extent they are subjective.

"This," says Robertson tapping his head with a knowing smile "is the human computer, which finally decides. The ergometer is used slavishly by some coaches. You could put an elephant on an ergometer and he will swing out to a big score. But put him in a boat. The results, too, provided by physiological testing are placed in context."

Forgetting himself for a moment an English supporter

watching the New Zealanders glide to their Olympic title in Munich, shouted jubilantly "That's real English orthodox style for you." Robertson is amused when I tell him the story and too polite to ask the unanswerable—"what is English, orthodox style? We rig each man differently and groom them individually. We aim for speed and horsepower and to create just a good looking crew."

For this year's World Championships Robertson has brought an eight, a quadruple scull and a coxed four. The eight average 22 years of age, tip the scales at a fit 192 lbs and stand around 6ft 3in in their socks. All I will say about them," said Robertson, "is that they will be some coaches. You could put an elephant on an ergometer and he will swing out to a big score. But put him in a boat. The results, too, provided by physiological testing are placed in context."

The New Zealand crews will row in black plastic boats for the first time leased to them from West German boat firm.

A few days ago, an English coach went out on the water with Robertson to observe one of the greats in action. "Do you know," he said, "Robertson hardly spoke to me. They paddled for miles, carried out basic exercises and put their foot down on the accelerator every now and again. He didn't even have a rating watch! Once, 'Rusty' asked me what I clocked and I told him. He just said 'I thought so'."

I should explain that my Dutch colleague mentioned the New Zealanders' staring eyes and blank expressions watching them carry their racing shell as if it was made of balsa wood after winning their only Olympic eight title. That I would suggest was a human reaction just as a few moments later the bubble burst and the beer crates came out to start the celebrations. There is nothing supernatural about the New Zealanders. Robertson's approach is as simple and as difficult as good home cooking—New Zealand style.

Jim Raiton



"Rusty" Robertson: "We eyeball the men to see how they tick and groom them individually."

The political corruption behind the Bangladesh coup

Bangladesh was born in disaster and suffering. In the four years of its independent existence disaster and suffering have never left it. Ours is a land from which God has turned his face," said a peasant in 1971, adding to the sufferings of war those from floods, cyclones and famine, knowing well enough, as the country's peasants do, that one or other of these blows falls every year. But the political record since independence has hardly been any different. A government that could not cope with natural disaster but could only hold up its hands for foreign aid has proved also to be a government that could not give its people the minimum level of order, honesty, efficiency and security.

In the 1973 elections the Awami League's Shaikh Mujib's party won 307 out of 315 seats. That looked solid but the voters' responses in a country like Bangladesh can easily mislead western opinion. The Awami League's corruption and thuggery was soon very much exposed. The educated circles of Dhacca and other towns Shaikh Mujib's charisma was ebbing fast. At the end of the year the President, a respected judge, resigned.

The next year—1974—was no better. It was a year of famine. There were rumours that Shaikh Mujib was planning a new political system. In April he started a blunt campaign against corruption, profane, the possession of weapons, food hoarding and suchlike. As usual, it was quickly discovered that prominent members of the Awami League easily dodged the penalties. The campaign quickly sank in the morass of political do-

There have been innumerable points lying behind today's coup. Its outcome is hard to foresee. It is partly from widespread disillusion with Shaikh Mujib's Awami League, a resentment in the Awami League's efforts have so far frustrated by para-bodies under political. To that must be added spark provided by the some of Shaikh Mujib's followers. Be magic or authority, give Bangladesh the hope that it has long to find again.

Richard

Cricket on the green in Corfu

The Venetians cleared the cricket ground in the late middle ages to provide a field of fire for their siege cannons in the fortress which looms over the offside. The French during the Napoleonic wars built the delightful stadia on the hill which are modelled on the Rue de Rivoli. During the 50 years occupation by the British, Maltese stonemasons were brought in, their granite with them, to build the Regency Palace of St Michael and St George at what may be regarded as "the gas-works end". At the other there is a wrought-iron bandstand which might have been imported from any English seaside resort.

All the invaders have now gone. What has survived in this Homeric island, in this historic square, is the English religion of cricket. True, the game has not quite the quality of a Test match at Headingley. It is at best good village standard. But the game is still the Corfiots' game. It is said, rather too glibly, I think, that nothing else English remains. But the people of Corfu still respect the memory of those whiskered pot-bellied colonists, inexplicable though they seemed at the time, who at the height of their power voluntarily accepted a democratic vote to withdraw from the occupation of the island. A certain nostalgia for the days when Mr Gladstone sipped ginger beer out of stone bottles with marbles at the top survives now.

The umbrellas are still a status symbol. The second-hand shops are still lined with trophies which might have been lifted from the Great Exhibition. Even the chicken on the island might have been taken from Wright's Book of Poultry.

Most fowls in the Mediterranean basin are miserable beings of no lineage. Only in Corfu, to my knowledge, do you see birds readily identifiable under the great English Leghorn, Buff Orpington and Plymouth Rock; birds, alas, which outside the exhibition ring have disappeared in England in favour of hybrids distinguished only by a number. Lawrence Durrell who when the remains of St Spiridon, the

patron saint of the island, finally disintegrate seems likely to succeed him, records that before Hitler's war ginger beer in the original stone bottles was still in full supply. It was rumoured that it was produced from the original ginger beer plant, which grew like yeast, which refreshed Mr Gladstone. Now, alas, the stone bottles are now collectors' pieces. It is even difficult in Corfu today to find ginger beer at all. Durrell recalls that in his time ginger beer was sold in a bottle at the cricket festival to find the correct recipe, which was annually mislaid, for rock cakes.

But cricket goes on, if anything more flourishing than ever. The two local teams, Byron and Gymnastikos, will take on any team after the Greek Orthodox Easter (the second half of April). The game is played on a marvellous pitch. After 150 years a brave attempt has been made to grass the outfield.

Yet it must be recognized that among the lovely plants that flourish in the seven islands grass makes a poor show. On the shingly surface of the field the leather of cricket balls is scuffed like the hands of diving flippers. But in this tiny island the game in white still draws crowds of up to 2,000.

In the passage of the years, the terminology of the game has changed. Major John Forte, our former vice-consul in Corfu, provides a glossary. The language derives from Greek, Italian, English and a corruption of the lot.

"How dar-out?" is Corfu for out. The pitch is *tapetto*, an Italian carpet. The crease is *simidi*. The wicketkeeper is *fermandoros*. The ball is *bolfini*, balls *rolinia*, pads *ghettes*. And so on.

The English association seems stronger than ever. The Lord's Taverners, at the prompting of Prince Philip, who was born in Corfu, have sent cricketing gear to the islanders. The Cricketer (Beech Hanger, Ashurst, near Tonbridge Wells, Kent TN3 9ST) organizes package tours for a fortnight's holiday at the Cricketer Taverna in the island at the reasonable charge, according to season, of £39 to £120. Golf, plus all the usual blessings of the hot seas, is laid on. This year's festival is from September 18 to October 2.

Macdonald Hastings



Part of the banner of the British Gazette, showing the royal coat of arms ringed with the seven Ionian Islands.

Why the Tories have climbed on the Friday bandwagon

George Hutchinson

As long as the Conservatives, coming closer to Labour and Liberal practice, are to open their annual conference in October a day earlier, that is to say on Tuesday instead of the customary Wednesday, and end it on Friday rather than Saturday. This is a good arrangement—and for other reasons besides the convenience of the 3,000 or so who attend it.

Not that the innovation is due to Mrs Thatcher, although she can expect to benefit from it. The same thing would have happened last year under Mr Heath, except that the October election supervised and the conference was cancelled.

The main reason for the decision is not so much to please the immediate audience as to ensure or at least invite fuller reporting of the leader's concluding speech, especially on television and radio, a yearly rallying cry to which the party naturally attaches the first importance. Delivered on a Friday, its national impact is likely

to be greater than on a Saturday, when sport—not politics—tends to dominate the air and news bulletins are shorter.

Television and radio aside, there is, I think, another advantage. I have long been convinced that morning newspapers are read more thoroughly on Saturdays, when they are read at all, than on any other weekday, even though the sales may be smaller in total.

In Fleet Street, however, there is still a deep seated belief to the contrary; hence—among other frivolities—the old-fashioned "modern" editor's preoccupation with "a good Saturday story", meaning something not too taxing for the poor beleaguered public, whom the so-called popular press persistently underestimates and often in effect insults.

This "Saturday" belief is almost certainly wrong—like so many beliefs at the root of Fleet Street's present tribulations. But then there is nobody quite so outmoded as the

"modern" popular journalist. Be that as it may, Mrs Thatcher cannot safely allow broadcasting to take precedence over the newspapers as an instrument of exposition. While radio is a relatively straight forward and rewarding medium (of increasing influence, I believe), she needs—like all political leaders—an exercise care and restraint in her choice of the opportunities for publicity provided by television. Some she can afford—and would be well-advised—to forego. It is easy to overdo television appearances.

As that excellent critic, Mr Milton Shulman, has said: "What part television plays in the growth of suspicion and cynicism about party leaders cannot be statistically assessed. But it is clearly an important catalyst in the cauldron of unpopularity in which democratic politicians now stew. The chances of political leaders surviving in such an atmosphere for a long time are very remote."

The prospects of political longevity enjoyed by men such as Gladstone, Walpole or Mackenzie King—14 to 25 years as heads of government—are almost unthinkable in the television era.

I take that passage from Mr Shulman's book *The Ravenous Eye*, of which a revised edition has just been published by Coronet at 75p. Anyone interested in politics and broadcasting, and above all in the social effects of television, will find it both instructive and provocative.

Milton Shulman's strongest strictures are directed not to professional broadcasters but to politicians and their public relations advisers who exploit television to the point of abuse by employing deceptive advertising techniques, as Mr Nixon and his accomplices did in the United States—to the accompaniment of much humbug about simple truth and sincerity.

That sort of thing has not

yet overwhelmed us here, thank heaven, if only because political parties cannot buy time on commercial television. Even within that vital limitation, however, there have been signs of a leaning towards it in one or two quarters. Without the limitation it would have happened already—to the lasting detriment of English public life.

As Adlai Stevenson once said: "The idea that you can merchandise candidates for high office like breakfast cereal is the ultimate indignity to the democratic process."

Or as Arthur Schlesinger Jr had it: "This development can only have the worst possible effect in degrading the level and character of our political discourse. It continues, the result will be the vulgarization of issues, the exaltation of the immediately gratifying personality and, in general, an orgy of electronic demagoguery. You cannot merchandise candidates like soap and hope to pre-

serve a rational democracy. By her approach to it and responsibilities of ship Mrs Thatcher extends the same sentiments. Straightforward—too plain—to lend herself to the devices that other readily import from America.

In my part of London and more shops are the Asian hands, newsgatherers, same is true elsewhere. Not that I am con the Asians invariably long hours and stay on later than our own shop, a considerable service many people.

But I do wonder how take-overs are financed they all be independent actions? Or, in a sense—one or two Asian leaders at the back remarkable growth? If are becoming quite a the land.

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Running round in circles to save London's history

The triangular site behind Trafalgar Square is now being redeveloped as the headquarters of Courts Bank, preserving the Nash facades for which it is justly famous. It has taken 10 years to obtain permission to develop and the saga should be recorded, because it reveals issues vital to architecture, preservation and the control of urban development.

Nash's design, intended as a fashionable shopping centre, failed and in 1903 the greater part of the building was redeveloped by Courts who replaced Nash's central features on the Strand and Adelade Street frontages by new buildings totally unrelated to the rest of the design. The shopping continued to deteriorate until in 1961 Courts approached the planning authority with their first design for rebuilding. No agreement was reached for this or subsequent designs and in 1969 I was appointed to make a fresh start.

The Greater London Council and the Westminster City Council required the site to be crossed by a new road which meant the demolition of the existing buildings but these had recently been listed as being worthy of preservation. Courts and the Crown Commissioners, the freeholders, were for preservation and I prepared a design for the comprehensive redevelopment of the site which retained the whole of the extant Nash facades.

The design, which has not changed over the years, took the form of a central garden court at first floor level which rose to the roof and was surrounded by offices and other accommodation behind the Nash facades. The existing shops were to be provided with rear access and the basement was to become a new shopping precinct, part of a pedestrian way

linking Charing Cross Station with Trafalgar Square and Covent Garden.

The design replaced the Victorian centre section of each facade with glass screens through which could be seen the garden court. The interior of the bank thus became the elevation and the passer-by could see that the site was occupied by a major bank.

In May, 1970, the design was submitted to the Royal Fine Art Commission, who said: "The Commission welcomes this development which it feels to be a distinguished solution to a complicated present-day planning problem which, at the same time, preserves an important historic part of the London street scene."

The Greater London Council were unmoved by this opinion and although the design had the support of their chief architect, the surveyor to the Historic Buildings Board and presumably the board itself, they were adamant that the road must cross the site. Courts then had the choice of either abandoning the scheme or resolving the conflict by submitting a design for planning approval and facing the inevitable appeal. They chose the appeal, which was held in 1971, lasted three weeks and was very costly. I spoke for the design and traffic experts put forward an alternative route for the road. No one spoke against my design. The Crown Commissioners gave it full support and the Duke of Grafton (chairman of the Joint Committee of the Amenity Societies, The Society for the Preservation of Ancient Buildings, The Georgian Group, the Victorian Society and the Civic Trust) referred to it in a letter of support as "Sir Frederick's ingenious adaptation of the block". After nine months we

were told that the appeal was successful. The working drawings were prepared and early in 1973 we were ready to start building.

Preservation had triumphed, the whole of the work of Nash was to be rehabilitated and at no expense to the public. But the amenity societies then placed the scheme in jeopardy.

The Secretary of State for the Department of the Environment, in granting outline planning permission, had said that consent to demolish the listed Victorian buildings should not be given until we had had an opportunity to con-

sider the representations made by the amenity societies. The surveyor of the Historic Buildings Board agreed with our proposals for rehabilitating Nash but the amenity societies objected to my architectural solution to the three centre sections of the facades—they had not said so at the inquiry.

They would accept replicas of Nash and as a compromise they submitted their own design to show how Nash could be married to my solution. The findings of the inquiry were not clear; we were under the impression that in granting the outline planning permission the

architectural conception was approved, the amenity societies thought otherwise.

Courts were unwilling to bury their new premises behind a screen of mock Nash. The amenity societies asked the Royal Fine Art Commission to change its mind, which it did not, and they then lodged an objection to the scheme and followed it with a masterly publicity campaign in which I was cast in the role of arrogant architect. The Westminster City Council referred the decision back to the Secretary of State for the Environment. There was now the fear that he would be offending anyone by instituting a further public inquiry.

Courts, having argued and won the right to preserve the Nash facades from total destruction at one inquiry, were now faced with another, this time against the preservationists.

By now Courts had left the building which was boarded up and deteriorating. It must have become clear to the amenity societies that they were killing the goose that laid the golden egg. They asked for a meeting to resolve the differences between us at which it was agreed that my design should be carried out on the Strand so that on this frontage it would be clear that the site was occupied by a major bank, but on the other two streets the Victorian buildings would be demolished and replaced by replicas of Nash.

This compromise design was submitted to the Royal Fine Art Commission who said they preferred the original, and new planning applications were made. With the backing of the amenity societies, of all the officials, and the promise of speedy consideration there was the prospect of early building. After a wait of six months I

received a letter from Greater London Council saying that they would do a reproduction in the remaining facades from the authority's original intention to the site. We refused within the next two months arrived.

This is the bare bones story of one site. Much to be wrong. The excess taken by the authorities in planning problems poses enormous non-problems on commerce as they and on the taxpayer pays the civil service other charges. It is an enormous task to pose conflicting conditions and then leave them open to resolve the delay in the conduct of appeals inhibit the reconstruction or replacement of buildings.

Administrators can solve administration but these of preservation confused and we must priorities right. To organisms that should sterilized. There is need to replace ob buildings. Public mon be found for the finest the rest commercial not only be available for schemes.

Amenity societies must see their roles morally. Some concessions be made in the time commerce. Unnecessary conflicts with planners are texts can estrange some most distant support most dissipated in the of historic perfection mean the neglect of issues and public distill

Sir Frederick Gi
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Part of the Victorian facade of Courts Bank, which is now preserved at the author's home at Harlow New Town.



New Printing House Square, London, WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

OVERTHROW IN BANGLADESH

The shame and despair that have driven Bangladesh to its latest violent upheaval are understandable. As a latecomer among new nations the country has been particularly conscious of its origin and conduct. Its independence was provoked by endless and wanton cruelty yet brought into being by Indian arms. United by language, culture and religion, Bangladesh was hurried for a short time in world sympathy and generous aid. Economic chaos was admitted—but what could one expect after the events of 1971? Here were shortages, certainly, but given time and help the spirations of nationhood would carry them through. Shaikh Mujib was ready with the magic whenever realism looked like striding.

Three years later world sympathy was fast ebbing. Richness than before was being ripped in the begging bowl and the balance of the population against produce kept Bangladesh far too near the brink. And certainly no one assigning a country would have it where this one was, or have peopled it so liberally or given it such volatility and anarchic temperament.

Hindsight might lay much blame for the suffering on the quantity of arms that were so plentiful and destructive. To the arms of the defeated Pakistani army were added those of the Razakars. India gave arms to the guerrillas within Bengal as well as training the Rakhi Bahini as a force to bolster Shaikh Mujib's political power. Right across the political spectrum there were arms in plenty and hence security for none. Any small group could terrorize a village and many did. In the countryside and in the towns life was corroded by violence on top of the appalling economic burdens.

While these conditions brought despair Shaikh Mujib's own power rested more and more on the loyalties of a small clique whose corruption he overlooked. His constant self-protection was bolstered by putting his relatives into his own political machine, backed by the Rakhi Bahini. Army resentment naturally grew at this para-military force beyond their control. Political critics multiplied and some of Shaikh Mujib's own following deserted him. The one-party state he proclaimed earlier this year finally stripped him of his remaining magic. He was no longer a source of salvation.

Shaikh Mujib's downfall has nevertheless been distressingly violent. Military discipline will be necessary and could be fruitful if it can succeed in disarming the country and thereby remove the cause of political violence. More than that cannot be forecast from the details available of the new government. They must expect to make their own way in gaining public confidence in face of the black reputation of Dacca and all its works that is now common in the country.

The only shift that is apparent—though it can hardly have been cause in itself for the coup—is a swing away from the patronage of India and the Soviet Union.

JUSTICE FOR THE BIRMINGHAM BOMBERS

The six men sentenced to life imprisonment yesterday for the Birmingham public-house bombings were found guilty on that Mr Justice Bridge described as the clearest and most overwhelming evidence he had ever heard of a crime that sent shudders of revulsion not only through Britain but more widely. The death of twenty-one people, and injuries to another 11, may not compare with the suffering endured by Northern Ireland these past few years, but there was a peculiarly illogical savagery in episodes that could inflict so much damage on the place of the conflict. It is terrible enough for Catholic Protestant extremists to track innocent members of the general public. The way in which human life is regarded as of no consequence becomes all the more apparent when the attacks are made at random against members of the public in Britain here the only concern is to a peaceful settlement in Northern Ireland.

The life sentences passed on these men were, as Mr Justice Bridge put it, determined by the circumstances. They were also quired by the circumstances of the case, but it would be an illusion to suppose that the mere passing of life sentences will act as an effective deterrent on those who have it in mind to commit such politically motivated crimes. They are always liable to believe that such sentences will never be served. They know now that they will not be hanged for such offences and many of them will suppose that come the day of the settlement they will be released in a political amnesty.

It is therefore worth recalling the words of the Home Secretary last December when the House of Commons was debating the possibility of restoring capital punishment for acts of terrorism. While making it plain that no Home Secretary could bind his successor, Mr Jenkins went on to say: "there is no prospect of amnesty for those who have committed cold-blooded and indiscriminate murder or maiming in this country. I do not recognize political excuses for crimes of that order. Those who have received long sentences should, in my view, serve them, whatever political settlements there may be." It is always an embarrassment for any government to have behind bars those whom others regard as political prisoners, even though the crimes they have committed are unquestionably criminal offences by any

Building of the bomb

From Mr Roert Reid

In his letter of August 9 Sir John Peels complains that the many of the Openheimer film to BBC, *The Building of the Bomb*, is a serious charge, the evidence produced to substantiate it, I suggest, inadequate. The introductory commentary to the film, which was produced by Arthur Compton, the distinguished physicist, is a letter to Sir Rudolf from the committee rather than a statement of a particular discussion or general attitudes as to whether atomic bomb should be dropped, a somewhat ambiguous reply should be made quite clear that he was trying to open a discussion only in his answer, he immediately wrote "the parts of the meeting I remember" as being protracted. To emphasize the point he wrote "the men who sat in the room all had the same of what would happen all along. Harfane can neither confirm nor deny what Compton wrote."

It is noteworthy, however, that question did elicit what his and scientists' general attitudes at the time were when Dr Oppenheimer added, "It was always me at Los Alamos, that if the bomb was not over, not clearly to be given to a conclusion by diplomatic means. This weapon would hurt. The commentators might have better had it included the sequence is not, I believe, in the interpretation put on it by Rudolf."

Other charge, that I wrongly his picture in a photograph of a man who had visited Göttingen in 1930s is regrettably correct. It is not excusable, but it is, I think, a small one.

After the first transmission of the film and after he had been into voluminous correspondence with Professor Peels, the Director General, Hugh, commented that mountains being made out of molehills, which the metaphor was apt. Few has not changed after 10

ent, at a late stage and often as planning permission is about to be issued, brings this entirely necessary system into dispute.

It is accepted that minor buildings of excellence may be missed by the listing process. In such cases the opportunity for reconsideration afforded by listing is a wise precaution.

In the case of Liverpool Street station this excuse is not valid. If the buildings, as they are, are worthy of the praise given to them by your distinguished correspondents, then they should automatically have been listed when buildings erected after 1940 were included in the statutory lists.

The public inquiry for which a request is made will undoubtedly be held. It will last many days, and some months later the Secretary of State will announce his decision. All this is a considerable effort has gone into the preparation of a redevelopment scheme which it was quite reasonable for the promoters to undertake because the buildings were not listed. That they were perhaps wrong to have considered extensive demolition is irrelevant in this context.

Before the present system was introduced, a Building Preservation Order was made by the local planning authority which was not effective until it was confirmed by the Minister. This had the merit, that if the building owner wished to appeal against the Order, the expense of doing so was incurred before time had been expended on preparing a redevelopment scheme.

Until some such system is introduced the wide powers derived from the Town and Country Planning Act and the Civic Amenities Act must be used much more responsibly. Principally by ensuring that buildings which are listed are truly worthy of preservation.

From time to time figures are published to show how many listed buildings are demolished. If it were not quite so easy to get a building listed, then the number of such demolitions would probably drop dramatically.

Yours faithfully,
A. B. WATERS,
A. B. Waters & Partners,
Architects and Engineers,
103 Old Brompton Road, SW7.
August 9.

Building of the bomb

From Mr A. B. Waters

Sir, It may be ironic, as Dr Patrick Nitzgen suggests (August 8), that the Liverpool Street station buildings were listed on the day that application was made for planning approval for their development.

Unfortunately, it is entirely predictable.

The growing practice of listing buildings, no matter how indiffer-

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Silence on vital issues at Helsinki summit

From Lord Home of the Hirsel

Sir, Sir Anthony Royle was right to remind your readers (August 8) that nothing which was said by Mr Brezhnev at Helsinki represented any change in the Soviet attitude to co-existence. It is true that he spoke eloquently about the need for all countries, including Russia, to observe the rule of "non-interference in other people's internal affairs". But if Mr Wilson had asked Mr Brezhnev how he could justify Russia's military garrison in Czechoslovakia, Mr Brezhnev's answer would have been that this was to interfere because the Russian forces are there by invitation. That has always been his answer and apparently there is no change now.

It seems to be the case that nobody took the opportunity to talk to Mr Brezhnev either about Czechoslovakia or about the Berlin Wall. If this is so it was a dangerous omission because from the silence the Russian leader could conclude that European opinion is beginning to accept both situations as normal. The point is that the Helsinki pact will be in the end, and the Governments which were present there should now invite the Russians to set in motion the following actions. The first is a time-table for the evacuation of Czechoslovakia—the second a programme for the demolition of the Berlin Wall. When these two things are completed we shall be starting to talk the same language about détente.

Yours faithfully,
HOME OF THE HIRSEL,
House of Lords,
August 13.

Labour threat to ban newspaper

From the President of the Newspaper Society

Sir, The threat to withdraw press facilities at the Labour Party Conference from the Birmingham Post & Mail because of the continuing dispute between the paper's management and some of its journalists is another demonstration of the readiness of the Labour Party to use restriction of information as a negotiating weapon.

The annual conference of one of the major political parties of this country cannot be regarded as other than a public occasion. As the proposed ban, at a time when the fact that it is before the Government Advisory Conciliation and Arbitration Service, is unlikely to provide the slightest contribution to the solution of the dispute, its only significance will be to deprive readers of the paper of political news which they are entitled to have. The fact that it is before the Government Advisory Conciliation and Arbitration Service, is unlikely to provide the slightest contribution to the solution of the dispute, its only significance will be to deprive readers of the paper of political news which they are entitled to have. The fact that it is before the Government Advisory Conciliation and Arbitration Service, is unlikely to provide the slightest contribution to the solution of the dispute, its only significance will be to deprive readers of the paper of political news which they are entitled to have.

Merits of Community Land Bill

From the President of the Royal Town Planning Institute

Sir, Before we join George Hutchinson in the general chase might it not be wise to pause to think of what sort of animal we are hunting? Is it a sly wicked fox or a magnificent stag?

Basically the Bill does two things. First, it restores to local communities the financial benefit of the increase in land values derived from planning permission. Second, it empowers the local community to decide when a piece of land shall be developed or redeveloped by bringing the land on to the market.

Now Mr Hutchinson is perfectly entitled to deplore this extension of local democracy (article, August 9); to think that local government is more irrational than development companies; that local government staff are "stiff-necked"; that local authorities are more prone to abuse and malpractice than is the private market place; that the costs of administering these procedures are indefensible. Indeed he is perfectly entitled to go to the chairman of one of the property companies to spell out the costs; but one must note that it is twice the Government's own estimate.

Costs, however, must be related to benefits. Moreover, these costs only occur when the scheme is fully operational after the second appointed day which may be several years away. Then the Bill together with its related DLT Bill is likely to save the public purse well over 10 times these costs. Even within my local authority area one project alone is likely to save the equivalent of 10 per cent of the total United Kingdom bill for a whole year.

Further, many of these land transactions are of a kind which would be transferred from the private to the public sector. This is especially so in those cases where hitherto land has changed hands several times in a series of speculative deals

Gossip columns

From Mr Peter Evans

Sir, I have returned from a visit abroad to read the correspondence about gossip writers and privacy. Both the Editor and Assistant Editor of the Daily Express have succeeded in implying that Mrs Rex Harrison was seeking publicity on her own terms. This is incorrect and unfair. Although it is flattering to be described as Mrs Harrison's biographer, I am perhaps better known as a freelance journalist. On Friday morning (August 1) I was telephoned by a Mr Whitaker of the Daily Express and asked whether I could arrange an interview for that morning with Mrs Harrison. I told him that I thought it extremely unlikely that she would talk to the press. Mr Whitaker asked whether the Express could have "first offer" if I were to interview her.

When I talked to Mrs Harrison later that morning, she had already spoken to Mr Rex Harrison, an Assistant Editor on that newspaper. She told me that since Mr Vine had called off an Express photographer who had been waiting at her front door to photograph her son, she had reluctantly agreed to be interviewed

Church of Soviet Georgia

From Mr Peter Reddaway

Sir, In his lengthy attack on my article in *Keston College's Religion in Communist Lands*, No 4-5, summarised about how "forest land" by August 4, Professor David Lang implies (August 11) that the article is part of a "Kremlin-inspired campaign" to discredit the Georgian Orthodox Church.

Had he read the article carefully, though, and the many documents on which it is based, he would have realised that such a view is untenable. In reality, it shows in great detail (a) how a brave group of patriotic Georgian Christians (a score of them are named) has been striving to purify and thus revitalize their Church by combating the moral and criminal corruption of some of its leaders; (b) how this corruption has been vigorously promoted and participated in by Georgia's communist authorities, notably the KGB; and (c) how the leaders, by making desperate "cover-up" attempts to prevent the circulation of the documents, especially abroad, and to intimidate both the group of Christians and a senior Procurator official (who conducted the very thorough criminal investigation, using arrest, threat of arrest, trumped-up charges and, even, it appears, murder).

Professor Lang's attack is the more strange, as for nearly a year he has had the chance to study the documents he has chosen to ignore. He is, however, not to Keston College's Director, the Reverend Michael Bourdeaux, informally invited him to do so last September, and subsequently *Religion in Communist Lands* announced that photo-copies were available. Nor, equally inexplicably, has Professor Lang taken the precaution of asking about the many checks which Keston and I carried out, over a whole year, to make sure that the documents were authentic and reliable before publishing them.

Industrial democracy

From Mr J. Leigh Mellor

Sir, You have recently printed letters from readers on the subject of "Workers on the board" in my view what is of much greater importance is the pressing necessity for representation of the general public on the executive bodies of the large trade unions. The implementation of this reform would require legislation and the manner in which it ought to be done should be carefully considered, especially with a view to countering avoidance by unions.

I suggest that the subject would be a suitable one for a Green Paper?

Yours faithfully,
J. LEIGH MELLOR,
3 New Square,
Lincoln's Inn, WC2.
August 12.

Drunken train driver's penalty

From Mr Nicholas Wood

Sir, Wednesday's case of the train driver being found drunk on duty is an example of an appallingly dangerous criminal act getting a puny response from the law. It was a 1965 statute which fixed the maximum penalty for this offence at £25.

I wonder what influenced Parliament to read so lightly in the case of train drivers, when for drunken motorists the standard had been set in 1950 at a maximum fine of £100 or four months' imprisonment or both on conviction by magistrates, and an unlimited fine or two years' imprisonment or both on conviction on indictment. The drunken train driver is on the face of it hardly less dangerous than the drunken motorist and a deterrent penalty is hardly less important.

This is a glaring anomaly, which surely Parliament ought to look into as soon as possible. But in the meantime, I wonder if use could be made of an old statutory provision which might be thought to fill the gap between sections 34 of the Offences Against the Person Act 1861 provides that "Whosoever, by any unlawful act, or by any wilful omission or neglect, shall endanger the safety of any person conveyed... upon a railway... shall be guilty of a misdemeanour, and being convicted thereof shall be liable, at the discretion of the court, to be imprisoned for any term not exceeding two years." The driver's drunkenness is an unlawful act which would seem to bring him within the ambit of the section; and a court dealing with him could impose a fine in addition to, or instead of, a sentence of imprisonment.

It must not be forgotten that the guilty man is bound to lose his job and probably also his pension rights as a result of a conviction for this offence. But the public has a twofold interest which justifies its punishment over and above these punitive matters. The first interest is to ensure deterrence of similar offences, which may not otherwise be effective, and the second is through the authority of the law to register its disapproval of crime in a way which seems proportionate.

Yours faithfully,
NICHOLAS WOOD,
3 Hare Court,
Temple, EC4.
August 14.

Fall in population

From the Dean of Carlisle

Sir, How strange it is that *The Times* should express fears about the fall in population. It is even more strange that it should do so at a time when the anniversary of the world population conference last summer, and less than a year after the world food conference.

There are still millions starving in the world, and this country is still eating more than its fair share of the world's food. At the same time it is unable to use much of its employable manpower, or to house all its people properly. We have a long way to go to reduce an ecological and economic balance of population, but let us hope that next August *The Times* will be able to welcome a further decrease.

Yours faithfully,
J. H. CHURCHILL,
The Deanery,
Carlisle,
Cumbria,
August 14.

Broadcasting Parliament

From Mr N. A. Tomalin

Sir, It is not often that I take issue with your editorial opinion but I cannot agree with your remarks on the broadcasting of proceedings in Parliament (August 11).

The real process of government takes place out of the public eye. The arrangements of whips: the understandings between party leaders: the management of the House: the old-boy network between all members no matter what party.

Debates, question times, ministerial statements etc are the froth of affairs. Words, words, and yet more words with oratorical gesticulations in place of the real action which the people often look for in vain. These things are entertainment and what the listener or viewer will hear and see judging from what we have heard already will be acting.

It has been said that government is too important a matter to be left to the politicians. This may be argued. What cannot be argued is that government is too important to be left to a group of actors and actresses and unless we are careful this is what will happen with the party with the most eye-catching performers having the greatest impact on the electorate.

Yours faithfully,
N. A. TOMALIN,
Highfield,
Gussage All Saints,
Wiltshire,
Dorset,
August 11.

Maritime archaeology

From Mr Sean McGrail

Sir, I endorse your correspondents' remarks on the inadequate resources available in Britain for underwater archaeology (letter August 9). There is, however, a related but distinct area of research in which workers in this country are making considerable progress. This is the study, not of the contents, but rather of the structure and the operational use of ancient boats and ships.

This sub-discipline of archaeology, the archaeology of boats, emerged as a scientific subject in Scandinavia, just over a decade ago. In the past five years British nautical archaeologists have further developed Scandinavian originated techniques and evolved standard methods of recording and interpreting boat finds, and of deducing the probable full shape of incomplete remains. Principles have also been formulated for the building and trials of full-size replicas, so that hypotheses can be tested experimentally.

At the British Museum, Bruce Mifflin's detailed work on the Sutton Hoo ship is now reaching fruition. Whilst at the National Maritime Museum Fenwick and McKee have used the new techniques to investigate the Graveney boat, the tenth century cargo vessel excavated in Kent in late 1970: their main report will be published next year. Work is also in progress at Greenwich on the prehistoric planktonic boats from North Ferraby and Brigg. And a new research centre now nearing completion, will enable the Museum's Department of Archaeology to work on the conservation of waterlogged wood and, in due course, of corroded metal.

Resources are limited, and only a very few boat finds have been investigated rigorously. Nevertheless the foundations are laid for the study of ancient boatbuilding methods and boat handling techniques.

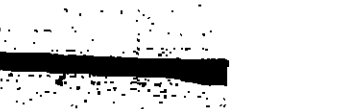
Yours faithfully,
SEAN MCGRAIL,
Chief Archaeologist, National Maritime Museum,
Greenwich, SE10.

Daily deliveries

From Mr J. A. Laing

Sir, Six days a week including bank holidays a bottle of milk is delivered to every house in the land who requires it. The weight of this package is about two pounds. The dairy industry not only delivers it but provides the container, produces and treats the contents and finally removes the empty container. For exactly the same sum the Post Office will collect and deliver a letter weighing little more than one ounce. They do not provide either container or its contents neither do they collect the empty container or deliver on Bank Holidays. They call this their first class service. Farmers wonder why.

Yours truly,
J. A. LAING, Director,
J. A. Laing & Sons Ltd, Farmers, Wolferton House,
Spurle,
King's Lynn, Norfolk,
August 7.



THE TIMES

BUSINESS NEWS



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pc fall in Britain's gross domestic product points severity of recession

GDP
Gross domestic product at constant factor cost (1970=100) and seasonally adjusted:
Based on: 1972 104.3 103.7 104.6 104.2
1973 109.9 109.2 109.9 109.7
1974 110.6 109.2 109.9 109.6
1975 113.7 109.2 108.7 110.5
Preliminary estimate

in Congdon
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al output in the second
s. Gross domestic product
sated on the output basis
ad by 2 per cent com-
with the first quarter
ing by figures released
day by the Central Statis-
Office.

though the figure is pre-
ary and should be treated
caution it suggests that the
nt recession has not only
d with unusual sudden-
but that it is already ex-
tremely severe. Output is
lower than two years and
if ago, and indeed, has
a beneath the level obtain-
ed at the beginning of the
beginning of 1974.

Britain would seem to be
ing other members of the
ization of Economic Co-
operation and Development in
ring not merely from a
to the growth of output
from an actual decline.

In gross domestic product
almost unchanged from
which was itself about 5
cent up from 1972 but it
to the growth of output
a number of other coun-
declines in output for
3 levels were experienced
year. The United States
wed a particularly large fall
West Germany and Japan
also affected. As these

Mortgages brake on house prices

By Margaret Stone
Although a record £479m was lent to housebuyers in July and a further £484m promised, building societies are deliberately keeping funds out of the housing market. The movement's liquidity is now, for the first time in its history over 20 per cent—a figure of about £4,400m.

This policy of allowing only a regulated amount of funds into the housing market to prevent a house price explosion on the 1971-73 scale has been adopted by the building societies at the behest of the Government.

There is no specific formula to indicate at which point the societies must begin to conserve cash rather than lend the money out as mortgages; but the industry almost intuitively feels that lending in the order of £450m a month is the most the Government believes the housing market can bear at the moment.

However, the situation is not considered to be out of hand. The standby arrangements whereby the Government makes available an interest rate of 10 1/2 per cent to societies for funds which would otherwise have been pumped into housing, have not been activated. In fact, the Joint Advisory Committee—comprising in equal numbers government and building society representatives—was sufficiently unconcerned not to meet this month.

The fact that the July figures showed an uptick did come as a surprise to societies. After the record £406m recorded in April and then £317m in May followed by a further reduction in June, the indications were that not only had stabilized at the £200m level.

The advent of index-linked National Savings schemes in June and July in addition to the reduction in the building society investment rate from 7.5 per cent to 7 per cent, were held responsible for the earlier setback. So to some extent the societies are at a loss to explain their July popularity.

In respect of available mortgage funds, the societies had the extra boost in July of £133m of interest, which was credited to investors, on top of the £269m of net receipts. (July is always a good month for interest payments.) In addition, a further £216m of capital repaid by existing borrowers swelled the societies' pool of funds.

The higher level of building society receipts coupled with the increased liquidity of societies do not, however, offer an indication that a change in the 11 per cent mortgage interest rate is likely in the near future.

Venezuela Oil Bill revision ordered

The Venezuelan Senate last night passed on first reading a government Oil Nationalization Bill under which concessions to foreign oil companies are expected to revert to the state by December 31.

But the Senate sent the Bill's controversial first and fifth articles for alteration by a committee before the Bill receives its second and final reading.

The first article deals with compensation terms for the 19 oil firms now operating in Venezuela, and the fifth article would permit foreign oil companies to participate in joint ventures outside the scope of the national oil industry.

Brandts to make further £10m loss provisions

By Our Banking Correspondent
Brandts, the merchant banking subsidiary of Grindlays Bank, which revealed in April it was making loan loss provisions of £14m, is now expected to unveil further provisions totalling at least £10m next month.

This could mean that Grindlays itself will show a half-year loss despite a generally buoyant trend in its main banking business. In the first half of last year, the bank made a profit of £5.65m.

Problems within Brandts continue to centre in its property loan portfolio, which was responsible for the original £14m of provisions.

It is now felt that although the provisions set aside in May were adequate in the light of the property market at that time, there has been a further deterioration in conditions since then, particularly in respect of development sites. This has prompted the additional provisions, which now seem likely to total around a third of Brandts' whole property portfolio of about £90m.

Subsequently Mr Michael Andrews resigned as chief executive of Brandts and Mr R. Baum, head of the domestic banking division, has also left.

Additional provisions at the half-yearly stage will prove a severe embarrassment to Grindlays. Last year's provisions resulted in a depletion of its reserves of £10.8m at a time when the overall balance sheet total had risen from £1,337m to £1,522m.

The anticipated interim pre-tax loss will be considerably enlarged at the next level because most of Grindlays' profits are earned overseas and there is unlikely to be a tax offset against the United Kingdom losses.

The earlier losses had already made a capital reconstruction virtually unavoidable, and First National City Bank confirmed in May that it would be injecting new funds into Grindlays in return for raising its stake in the bank from 40 to 49 per cent.

This was to be only part of a package, full details of which are likely to be announced next month.

Two directors resign in Avon Rubber clash

By Desmond Quigley
Two leading directors of Avon Rubber have resigned after a serious boardroom disagreement over the future direction the company should take. In June Avon reported a £15m interim turn round from a £762,000 loss.

Mr John Swanborough, the managing director, and Mr Bryon Horton, the finance director, have left the board as a result of a management reorganization, the company said yesterday.

Mr Peter Fisher, formerly responsible for the group's non-tire activities, has taken over as managing director, and Mr John Bradbeer, director and company secretary, will take on the finance directorship.

Both Mr Swanborough and Mr Fisher confirmed yesterday that the disagreements had developed over "the speed and the manner of reducing the company's heavy dependence on the motor industry."

Mr Swanborough, whose father and grandfather had been managing directors of the company before him, said that he and Mr Horton had proposed reducing the size of the company, putting greater accent on financial productivity, reducing the general overheads, and moving quickly away from reliance on the motor industry.

If this policy had been taken it would have meant taking on "a fair amount of risks" with the result that if one had failed the company would have been in a worse position than if it had done nothing, he said.

Avon's profit performance has fluctuated over recent years although its sales have advanced at a reasonable rate. The company's strong reliance on the motor industry has not been without its problems—in 1970 it sold its radial tyre plant at Washington to Dunlop—which have grown greater with the recession in the car industry resulting in further recent plant closures.

Courtaulds subsidiary to run down plant

By Peter Hill
Labour cutbacks in the hosiery and knitwear industry gathered further momentum yesterday when 350 workers employed by a Courtaulds group subsidiary were told that the company's plant was to be run down by the end of this year.

The company, I. & R. Morley, hosiery and underwear manufacturers, based at Heanor, Derbyshire, is this year celebrating its centenary. News of the planned closure was described yesterday by union officials as "a bombshell."

Local union officials have contacted the local MP, Mr Ray Fletcher, who is in touch with Mr Eric Varley, Secretary of State for Industry, and officials of the Department of Industry.

Mr Derek Wootton, district secretary of the National Union of Hosiery Workers, has asked the management to apply for the Government's new employment subsidy designed to check redundancies. But the management, he said yesterday, had not been very enthusiastic about the possibility.

Union officials believe that up to 1,000 workers in the East Midlands area, where more than half of the hosiery and knitwear industry is concentrated, could lose their jobs in the coming week.



Mr John Swanborough: disagreement over risks involved

EEC ministers seek Japanese reflation

David Blake
Finance ministers of the EEC countries are now looking for a slim chance of going to the forthcoming annual meeting of the International Monetary Fund in Washington with a common position on reform of the world money system.

There does seem to be a possibility that they will be on the need for reflation. EEC members who have a long payments situation and press for a major boost to Japanese economy, now regarded as the prime candidate for further expansionary action.

The ministers are to meet in Paris on August 24 to discuss the IMF and the world economic situation in general. They will have before them a report of the EEC's Monetary Committee, which met last week in Paris to sort out the differences which divide France from its partners over the future system of exchange rates, which the French want a return to a par value as the norm for international monetary affairs, though they accept the need for much greater flexibility in the system than used to exist for the Bretton Woods system which lasted until 1971.

In this position, which is a direct conflict with the United States, which now is the world's foremost advocate of letting currencies float, the French have hoped to the EEC to back up their position in the dispute with the United States, but this has not settled before there can be an agreement on reform of IMF.

It is believed that the partners made it abundantly clear at the Monetary Committee meeting that they are not interested in getting caught up in a quarrel

Tokyo plans boost for economy

Tokyo, Aug 15.—Mr Toshio Komoto, Japan's Minister of International Trade and Industry, said today that the Government would work out measures by mid-September to encourage the domestic economy.

He said at a press conference, that this was agreed at a meeting he had with Mr Takeo Fukuda, the deputy Prime Minister, and Mr Masayoshi Ohira, the Finance Minister.

Mr Komoto said they agreed to have a supplemental budget Bill submitted to the extraordinary session of Parliament to be held on September 5.

Payments surplus: Japan's overall balance of payments swung back into surplus in July after showing deficits during the three preceding months, the finance ministry said.

The July surplus was put at \$50m (about £23.7m) compared with a \$282m deficit in June and a \$216m deficit a year earlier.

The current account surplus in July fell to \$40m from \$46m in June, and visible trade surplus increased to \$540m from \$495m, the ministry said.

Exports fell 8 per cent from July last year to \$4,700m, while imports dropped 14 per cent to \$4,160m.

The basic balance of payments—current account plus long-term capital movements—had a July surplus of \$170m compared with \$182m in June.

—AP—Dow Jones.

Wilkinson chief to retire

Mr Ian Gilbert is to retire as chairman of Wilkinson Sword, the company formed as the result of the merger in 1973 of Wilkinson Sword and the British Match Corporation, at the end of the year and will be succeeded by Mr Denis Randolph, aged 49, the current deputy chairman.

The change over will once again restore a Randolph to the chairmanship. The family was for long the dominating force in the old Wilkinson Sword Company, with Mr Denis Randolph being chairman at the time of the merger. However, with British Match holding the whip hand, its chairman, Mr Gilbert, now nearly 65, took control of the new company.

Former Wilkinson top management, including managing director, Mr Charles Leighton, are well represented in the new company.



Mr Randolph: Maintaining the family tradition

State moves on steel bar dumping

By Our Industrial Correspondent
British steel manufacturers were invited yesterday to submit a detailed case for anti-dumping legislation to be activated against imports of steel reinforcing bars from Spain.

Officials of the Departments of Trade and Industry told a delegation of British Steel Corporation and the British Independent Steel Producers' Association (BISPA) that they would be prepared to consider implementing procedures, if the industry submitted a case.

But there appears to be greater emphasis by the private sector than by the BSC, which perhaps fears that any action against Spanish producers could damage its own performance in export markets at a time when the steel industry internationally is faced with its most serious recession since the 1930s.

Private sector rebar producers most affected are GKN and Sheerness Steel, and it remains to be seen whether or not the BSC will involve itself in making a submission to Whitehall. The delegation also raised the issue of rebar imports entering the country from Sweden.

In June the imports of rebars totalled 29,500 tonnes, with Spain the largest source at 11,700 tonnes and Sweden 9,500 tonnes. Spanish prices amounted to an average landed price of £86.10, against the BSC's price of between £113.10 and £115.90.

The position over the Swedish situation is very complicated since, unlike Spain, Sweden has associate member status of the EEC.

MPs back call for Ombudsman inquiry into government handling of NVT crisis

By Edward Townsend
Sir Alan Marre, the Ombudsman, has been asked to investigate complaints of government maladministration in its handling of the crisis facing the Norton Villiers Triumph motor cycle company.

The accusations, from two workers at the company's Small Heath plant in Birmingham, against the Government, Assurances were given, he said, and the workers relied on them. "There is in my view a moral if not a legal obligation on behalf of the Government to compensate NVT."

Meanwhile, directors of NVT will continue during the week-end to study the financial implications of keeping the Small Heath plant in operation.

The NVT board met in London yesterday at the head-quarters of the parent company, Manganese Bronze, but was unable to make a final plan. A particular difficulty appears to be continuing uncertainty over the future of the group's Wolverhampton factory, which has been occupied by the 1,600 laid-off workers.

NVT is clearly trying to devise a scheme that will enable Small Heath to stay in business whatever happens at Wolverhampton.

NVT's 3,000 workers have called for the retention of both plants after the company's warning that as a result of the Government decision not to inject any additional public funds into the industry about 2,000 men will have to be made redundant.

Sharp decline in chemical industry employment

Employment in Britain's chemical industry declined sharply in the first half of this year and there is every prospect that the trend will continue for some months to come.

In October last year the industry was employing 443,500 workers but by April this year the number had fallen by nearly 3 per cent to 430,500, although the percentage decline was less than double the total for the corresponding period last year, and more than three times the total for the same period of 1973.

In Chemistry and Industry, the study also highlights the sharp deterioration in the chemical industry's labour relations.

For some time the industry has had a poor record of industrial relations but last year the number of days lost through disputes increased by nearly 24 per cent. The number of days lost in the first five months of this year, at 73,000, was more than double the total for the corresponding period last year, and more than three times the total for the same period of 1973.

More tourists from EEC

Foreign visitors to Britain, particularly from the EEC showed a marked increase during June. The total for the first half of the year rose 11 per cent up on the corresponding period of 1974.

Statistics issued by the Department of Trade and the British Tourist Authority yesterday showed that increases in visits from European countries more than compensated for a continuing fall in incoming Americans.

The figures for the first six months at 2,928 million compare with 2,740 million for 1974 and 2,662 million in 1973.

lessey gains 2m Brazilian telephone order

Contracts worth £9m have been won by Plessey for the supply of a range of telephone exchange equipment to the Brazilian Post and Telecommunications Authority.

Mr Robert McAlpine & Sons, been awarded a £2.5m contract by the Strathclyde Regional Council for the installation and construction of five metres of road.

Sterling steady against dollar in light trading

Sterling eased slightly against continental currencies but held steady against the dollar in light trading yesterday. At the close it stood at \$2.1085 unchanged from Thursday. The effective devaluation at the end of dealing was 27.8 per cent up 0.1 per cent from yesterday.

There was little activity in the foreign exchange market as exchanges in France, Belgium and Italy were closed for Assumption Day. What business there was seems to have been influenced by indications that European interest rates may be moving lower at a time when no drop in United States rates is likely.

Yesterday Denmark announced that it is cutting its bank rate from 8 per cent to 7 1/2 per cent from Monday. This follows cuts of 1 per cent in the bank rates of Germany and the Netherlands which were announced on Thursday.

There are no signs of the United Kingdom following suit at the moment. The Treasury will fall marginally from 10.4751 per cent to 10.4313 per cent, which provoked no change in the Bank of England's minimum lending rate.

The rate is likely to be kept up by news of an unexpectedly rapid growth in the money supply in the United States, which is likely to lead to tight monetary policy.

In spite of this, pressure for an increase in interest rates in the United Kingdom, which was the subject of some speculation a week ago, now seems to have eased for the moment.

US payments deficit drops by half

From Frank Vogl
Washington, Aug 15
America's balance of payments deficit dropped in the second quarter of this year to under half the first quarter total. Administration officials expect a further improvement in the present quarter.

Seasonally adjusted, the official reserve transactions balance showed a deficit in the second quarter of \$1,600m compared with a deficit of \$3,255m in the previous three months.

This improvement almost exactly matched the rise in the trade surplus, which totalled \$3,536m by the end of June, according to Department of Commerce figures released today.

The \$1,619m advance in the trade surplus from the end of the first quarter to the end of the second quarter was largely due to a decline in oil imports. The reduction resulted partly from the imposition of high import tariffs and partly from the general decline in activity.

The tariff is about to be dropped, and the economy appears to be recovering. This could lead to some decline in the trade surplus; but experts believe this will be more than offset by the overall balance of payments by an increase in foreign investment in the United States, resulting from the higher interest rates here and growing foreign confidence in the American economy.

First National City Bank announced today that it is holding its prime rate at 7 1/2 per cent; but the upward movement of most interest rates appears to be continuing. This is due to heavy public sector borrowing in the markets and relatively tight Federal Reserve money policies, which are likely to tighten still further as new Fed data shows another sharp gain in the money supply in the last week.

How the markets moved

| Rises | | | | Falls | | | |
|----------------|------------|-----------------|-------------|--------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|
| Ass News | 5p to 97p | Barclays Bk | 5p to 248p | BP | 7p to 510p | Orley Printing | 1p to 8 1/2p |
| BLM | 7p to 40p | BP Am Tob | 5p to 270p | Centrust | 5p to 36p | Selection Trust | 5p to 50 1/2p |
| Com Bk of Aust | 5p to 225p | Cavenham | 18p to 125p | Tilbury Cont | 5p to 15 1/2p | Sentrust | 5p to 36p |
| Continental | 5p to 117p | Dalgety | 8p to 165p | Trabalgia B | 4 1/2p to 77p | Unilever | 2p to 12p |
| Pisons | 3p to 358p | Hoffmann | 9p to 75p | Vickers | 1p to 119p | Wagon Fin | 2p to 35p |
| Higgs & Hill | 3p to 36p | Mono Containers | 3p to 28p | Wolkom | 8p to 390p | | |
| Home Charm | 3p to 66p | | | | | | |

| Equities ended the week quietly. | | | | Gold rose by \$2.50 to \$162.875 an oz. | | | |
|----------------------------------|--|--|--|---|--|--|--|
| Gilt-edged securities were again | | | | SDR—was 1.18826 on Friday, | | | |
| firm. | | | | while SDR—was 0.53243. | | | |
| Sterling closed unchanged on the | | | | Commodities—Reuters' index | | | |
| day at \$2.1085. The "effective | | | | closed at 1.1865 (1.1855 on Thurs- | | | |
| devaluation" rate was 27.8 per | | | | day). | | | |
| cent. | | | | Reports, pages 17 and 18 | | | |

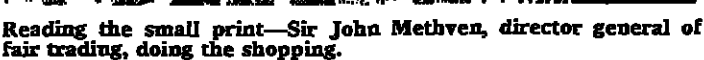
| THE POUND | | | |
|-----------------|--------|-----------------|--------|
| Bank | Bank | Bank | Bank |
| sell | sell | sell | sell |
| Australia S | 1.695 | Australia S | 1.645 |
| Austria Sch | 38.25 | Austria Sch | 37.25 |
| Belgium Fr | 85.00 | Belgium Fr | 82.25 |
| Canada S | 2.23 | Canada S | 2.18 |
| Denmark Kr | 12.85 | Denmark Kr | 12.45 |
| Finland Mk | 8.15 | Finland Mk | 7.90 |
| France Fr | 9.40 | France Fr | 9.10 |
| Germany DM | 5.55 | Germany DM | 5.35 |
| Greece Dr | 69.25 | Greece Dr | 67.00 |
| Hongkong S | 11.00 | Hongkong S | 10.60 |
| Italy Lr | 150.00 | Italy Lr | 145.00 |
| Japan Yn | 650.00 | Japan Yn | 625.00 |
| Netherlands Gld | 5.70 | Netherlands Gld | 5.50 |
| Norway Kr | 11.75 | Norway Kr | 11.40 |
| Portugal Esc | 56.24 | Portugal Esc | 54.25 |
| S. Africa Rd | 1.69 | S. Africa Rd | 1.69 |
| Spain Ptas | 125.00 | Spain Ptas | 120.00 |
| Sweden Kr | 9.30 | Sweden Kr | 9.00 |
| Switzerland Fr | 5.70 | Switzerland Fr | 5.50 |
| US \$ | 2.15 | US \$ | 2.10 |
| Yugoslavia Dnr | 38.00 | Yugoslavia Dnr | 36.00 |

Notes for small denominations bank notes only. 44 supplied yesterday by Barclays Bank. Includes banknotes of different denominations supplied to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

RETAIL PRICES

| Following are the index numbers (January 1974=100) retail prices, not seasonally adjusted, released by the Department of Employment yesterday. | | | |
|--|-------------|----------------|-----------------------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) |
| All items | except food | seasonal items | over 6 months earlier |
| 107.8 | 107.7 | 21.7 | |
| 108.7 | 108.6 | 22.2 | |
| 109.7 | 110.0 | 21.0 | |
| 109.8 | 110.3 | 17.0 | |
| 111.0 | 111.5 | 17.7 | |
| 113.2 | 113.7 | 14.4 | |
| 115.2 | 115.6 | 15.1 | |
| 118.9 | 117.4 | 18.9 | |
| 119.9 | 120.5 | 20.0 | |
| 121.9 | 122.5 | 23.3 | |
| 124.3 | 124.8 | 25.4 | |
| 129.1 | 129.4 | 29.5 | |
| 134.5 | 134.6 | 35.8 | |
| 137.1 | 137.1 | 36.4 | |
| 138.5 | 138.5 | 32.1 | |

As the Act stands, it would



Finally, to protect for example estate agents who may be unable to verify their clients' claims, an offence would arise

After examining in some detail a fifth recommendation, that the use of "disclaimer" clauses by traders should be curbed, the committee came up with no firm conclusions.

Patricia Tisdall

This however is exactly what is covered by a new policy which has been introduced for owner/occupiers by an enterprising syndicate of underwriters at Lloyd's. The idea behind the policy may be novel,

tract or agreement are not deemed to be squatters. You cannot, therefore, claim on your policy if you are unable to gain possession from tenants—as, unfortunately, so often happens. The maximum which you can claim for living accommodation

are also excellent toilet facilities. Many, however, seem to be q
tive, and I doubt wh
in the City would rea
to them.

John Drun

Eric Brunet



| | | | | |
|-------------------------|------|-------|------------------------|-----|
| Rowan Securities | 38.9 | -28 | National Domestic | - |
| Bank Security | 37.7 | -32.3 | National First Second | - |
| Lloyds Bank Sec | 37.7 | - | National Commercial | - |
| Coleman | 37.0 | - | Target Equity | - |
| Unicorn General | 35.3 | -38.0 | Target Consumer | - |
| NPI Grth Accumul P | 35.2 | -33.5 | Minister | - |
| Bank of York | 34.5 | -37.2 | Sec Leads | - |
| Lyndall Canvase | 34.5 | - | National Group Prov | - |
| Buckingham | 33.5 | -19.0 | Ionian Growth F | - |
| TSB General | 32.9 | -34.7 | Oceanic General | - |
| Unicorn Capital | 32.2 | -38.7 | National Investors | - |
| Life | 32.1 | -36.2 | Scottish Equitable | - |
| British Life Balanced | 31.5 | -18.5 | Artistic Growth | - |
| Pearl Montagu | 31.1 | -36.5 | Oriel | - |
| S & P General | 31.1 | -37.7 | Glen Fund | - |
| Mutual | 30.8 | -29.3 | National Shamrock | - |
| Mutual 'Blue Chip' | 30.7 | -29.3 | Great Winchester M | - |
| Canlife General | 29.9 | -22.7 | Piccadilly Inc/Grow | - |
| Unicor Bank Growth | 29.6 | -29.7 | Private Portfolio | - |
| Stronghold Priority | 29.5 | -36.8 | Slater Art Cap Grth | - |
| Unicorn Growth | 29.5 | -36.8 | Slater Art High Ret | - |
| Allied Capital | 29.4 | -32.5 | Portfolio Growth | - |
| Capital Priority | 27.8 | -41.3 | Lawson Scottish | -11 |
| Wesolavour | 27.7 | - | Norwich Union | -11 |
| Wesolaur | 27.6 | -31.2 | Scottish Equitable | -11 |
| S & P Ebor General | 27.6 | -44.5 | Lyndall Int Earnings | -11 |
| Abbey General | 27.3 | -36.3 | INCOME | - |
| Cabot | 27.2 | -36.8 | Hill Samuel Income | 4 |
| Lyndal's Life Assoc | 27.1 | -30.9 | Wesolaur Winc Inc | 4 |
| National Scot Units | 26.6 | - | Schroder Income F | 4 |
| Allied First | 26.5 | -23.2 | Archway Income F | 4 |
| Wielor Growth F | 26.4 | - | S & P Income | 4 |
| Unicorn Trustee | 26.4 | -43.7 | S & P Scottiunco | 4 |
| Prolific | 26.1 | -26.0 | Lyndal's Third | 4 |
| Pellcan | 25.8 | -26.0 | Allied Ham High Yld | 4 |
| Unicorn '500' | 25.6 | -35.7 | S & P High Yld | 4 |
| Unicorn | 25.1 | -35.3 | Unicorn Extra Income | 2 |
| Scotia | 25.1 | -35.3 | Unicorn High Ret | 2 |
| Unicorn | 25.1 | -22.8 | S & P Scottiunco | 2 |
| National Consolid | 25.1 | -22.8 | Lyndall Income | 2 |
| Shilp | 25.1 | -17.7 | Rescent High Distr | 2 |
| B T F Second | 24.6 | -13.2 | Trust Income | 2 |
| Barbican | 24.5 | -42.2 | M & C Dividend | 2 |
| National Security Plus | 24.2 | -36.0 | Abbey Income | 2 |
| Trustee | 24.2 | -36.0 | Prudential Income | 2 |
| Rescent Reserves | 24.0 | -33.5 | Morgan Income | 2 |
| Hambro Fund | 23.9 | -38.3 | Mutual Income | 2 |
| Unicor Growth & Inc | 23.6 | -34.3 | Unicorn Income | 2 |
| National Funded | 23.5 | -37.4 | Drayton Income | 2 |
| S & A | 23.5 | -37.4 | Key Income | 2 |
| Carlton F | 22.8 | -32.2 | Mutual High Yld | 2 |
| Whalley | 22.7 | - | S & P Ebor Sel Inc F | 2 |
| Wickinor | 22.7 | - | Canlife Income | 2 |
| Wickinor Capital F | 22.0 | -37.3 | High Income Prior | 2 |
| Prudential | 21.9 | -40.5 | P & M Income | 2 |
| Target Trustee | 21.9 | -36.7 | G T Income | 2 |
| S & P Storeshares | 21.9 | -35.7 | Hill Samuel High Yd | 2 |
| Quadrant F | 20.6 | - | Allied | 2 |
| National Century | 20.4 | -33.8 | Allied Equity Income | 2 |
| Capital & Indust | 20.0 | -42.3 | Royal Trust Inc | 2 |
| Meridian | 19.6 | -33.8 | Lyndall Natcom Inc F | 2 |
| Canabus Giants | 19.6 | -33.8 | Hanco Income | 2 |
| Unicor British | 19.3 | - | Target Income | 2 |
| Frankington Cap F | 18.8 | -38.0 | Sebag Income | 1 |
| M & C Midland | 18.6 | -40.6 | Clyde High Income | 1 |
| M & C Sec General | 18.6 | -40.6 | Key Income | 1 |
| Prisars House M | 18.0 | -24.6 | Henderson High Incn | 1 |
| Hendersonson Inc Assets | 18.0 | -24.6 | New Court Income | 1 |
| Bank Fund | 17.9 | -27.2 | Brands Income | 1 |
| M & G General | 17.9 | -27.2 | Watson High Yld | 12 |
| Johnston Benson P | 17.8 | -23.7 | National High Income | 1 |
| Northmore British | 17.7 | - | Garnome High Yld | 1 |
| M & C Unit Trust | 17.5 | -26.8 | Merlin High Yld | 1 |
| Unicor Growth | 17.8 | -15.2 | Slater Walker High Inc | 6 |
| Unicor Capital | 17.8 | -15.2 | Slater Brit High Inc | 5 |
| Legal & General | 16.7 | -37.7 | Slater High Income | 5 |
| Target Professional | 16.1 | -39.5 | Bridge Trust Income | 4 |
| Miscellaneous F | 15.8 | -36.1 | Charterhouse Income | |

EDITED BY MARGARET STONE

FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

The longer view • Composite trends

last week's correction also had its roots in the absence of institutional selling during the previous month.

Glittered stocks have also remained firm, with the long-term recovery after a bout of uncertainty which followed disclosure of the July trade figures.

While sterling continues to look unattractive, shorts will doubtless remain cautious. But the view that longer term rates are being forced down seems to be unshaken.

In the big composite index, the market has been outperformed by the stock market, but the underperformance was about to begin again out of one of its own troughs.

Commercial Union, a heavy underwriter, had a quarter's underwriting and General Accident had no evidence of an underwriting recovery yet.

Although most shares in the sector were noticeably up after the CU figures on 7th, they had mostly lost their ground by the end of the week.

The market appears to be preparing to regard the writing recovery as somewhat delayed, though still in the question.

The question is, however, whether this is a recovery or a classic case of a down-swing in the market.

Attracting attention, however, is a recession in under-earnings. This time we have vicious inflation and extra-ordinary awards on liability.

Links prove attraction Henry Thornton

and Mary Thornton have most of the past three years' earnings about the necks of Northern Italy, arrived back in Surrey a few days ago blissfully of sunshine, peaches and...

Just the heady profits he was showing a couple of months ago, his portfolio is looking rather fierce. But on the whole he is dissatisfied with his company. He has bought, in fact, on 12 to 15 month and he is not going to the pruning knife just because the markets in which he has invested have shown a tendency to go down as well.

It must be admitted, some qualms about his 9 per cent 1980 on that minimum lending and been lifted by a full three weeks ago, and that increase is expected, is come back from Italy, a neat of rather fierce, and he was inclined to think that the measures taken in the United Kingdom were not near stringent enough, the unemployment situation and the subdued tone of union pronouncements helped to change his mind. As he has expected, 12 States interest rate decision at the end of the year, as Treasury policy, there will be scope for a considerable fall in rates which should be plenty to go for on his part. At any rate he is planning to keep in his portfolio until his spread.

His International Comdebenture, Henry has been wondering whether he should take a profit. But he bought the stock at just a third of its face value, is in receipt of an excellent dividend, and he has come to the conclusion that it would be much more sensible to the £1,000 which he put in the investment.

Investment convertible has been done too about BAT's recent performance, considering that momentum has been going and that the currency is implied by the group's as an overseas earner, been conspicuous by their absence. So he has decided that it is possible to employ money he has in the company more profitably elsewhere.

Brixton Estates and

| HENRY'S PORTFOLIO: PROGRESS SO FAR | | | | | |
|---|----------|----------|--------|---------------|-------------|
| Purchase | Quantity | Date | Price | Present Price | Profit/Loss |
| 9% 1980 | £2,360 | 18/11/74 | £84.10 | £90.10 | +£142 |
| nominal | | | | | |
| International Computers | 88 | 6/1/75 | £35.50 | £51 | +£236 |
| Debuture | 833 | 3/3/75 | 240p | 350p | +£843.40 |
| Ont Gas | 1,986 | 1/4/75 | 228p | 260p | +£39.40 |
| Insurance | 294 | 28/4/75 | 87p | 67p | -£667.60 |
| Estates | 419 | 26/5/75 | 655p | 505p | -£213.60 |
| on Trust | 419 | 26/5/75 | 230p | 217p | -£91.10 |
| ick Forbes | 1,107 | 23/6/75 | 85p | 84p | -£42.14 |
| ormon | 481 | 21/7/75 | 208p | 165p | -£239.30 |
| markets | | | | | |
| Loss so far: £92.94 | | | | | |
| British American Tobacco Investments 91% convertible, profit of £7.50 | | | | | |
| Realized profit: £149.50 | | | | | |
| After dealing costs | | | | | |

Wedgwood helped by slide in sterling

By Terry Byland

First-quarter sales at Wedgwood, the manufacturer of fine glass and chinaware, are below budget, a thanks to recession in the United States. The board pins its faith on the third quarter, whose prospects are better than those of the second quarter, and in fact that period has started "reasonably well".

The 13 weeks to June 28 show a 25 per cent increase in sales at £10m, together with a 44 per cent rise in profits at £1.7m before tax. The chairman, Mr Arthur Bryan, comments that the recent fall in sterling had a material bearing on the results.

Wedgwood is continuing with its capital investment programmes, "while watching very closely indeed" their viability.

There are indications, says Mr Bryan, that the United States is pulling out of recession, and in Canada sales are still promising. The home market remains gloom for the moment. Net overseas earnings of the group are still 60 per cent of sales. In February the group made a £3.2m rights issue.

Wavy Line group margins tighter but sales high

The latest trading report from Kinloch (Provisional Merchants) - better known as the "Wavy Line" group - discloses a further tightening of margins. Sales for the first 34 weeks of the trading year (to June 25) were £54.9m, but pre-tax profits grew by only 7.6 per cent to £1.3m.

In the year to October 26, 1974, Kinloch showed a 21 per cent rise in sales, and an 11 per cent increase in pre-tax profits. The gross interim payment is 2.49p a share, the same, again.

In the review of the 34 weeks trading, reference is made to the retail and catering and the cash and carry sections of the business. But suppliers are insisting on prompt settlement, and this, together with lower interest rates, has cut earnings from liquid resources.

Geo Sturla loss down a little in second half

Electrical discounters and television rental group Geo Sturla made a pre-tax loss of £286,000 in the first half of the year to January 31, so it is something that it lost a bit less in the second half year. The total loss came to £490,000 against a profit of £439,000 and after special items of £149,000. The attributable loss was £576,000 after a profit of £269,000. There is no dividend for the year against 1.05p. The loss per share comes to 10.21p.

The pre-tax loss reflects both the downturn in electrical retailing and the board's policy of restricting turnover (down from £9.7m to £4.9m) to cut stocks, debtors and therefore borrowings. The special item of £149,000 arises from the closure of wholesale activities.

Re-shaping costs grind Westforth

Provision for reshaping costs dented the full year results of Westforth Electrical & Automation for the year to March 31. On turnover up from £9.48m to £10.52m, pre-tax profit after a 20 per cent increase to £2.07m, the £234,000 cost to £94,000 compared with £84,000. At the net level there is a loss of £22,000 (profit of £7,000), but debiting extraordinary items amounting to £105m (£53,000), the "attributable" slide into the £125,000.

The items include a provision of £920,000 for reshaping costs - a major new production line - plus a provision for revenue losses expected in the current year. There is also a small provision for stock losses.

An ordinary dividend is again withheld.

Signs of recovery at Peachey

News for shareholders of Peachey Property Corporation yesterday was that the level of profitability in the first half to December 31, 1974, matched the same period.

Mr Eric Miller, chairman and managing director, said the interim figures should be published within two months (down from £1m to £346,000 for the comparable half and by £1m to £1.1m for the whole of 1974). Second-half profits "could show some improvement on the first", he added. Results of a professional revaluation of the group's portfolio would be sent out with the interim results by the end of October.

Longton near target

The pre-tax profits of Longton Transport were down slightly at half-way - and in February the directors looked to a total of some £750,000 before tax, representing a 17 per cent fall. Alas, the year to March 31 saw pre-tax profits at only £733,000 against £898,000. Turnover rose slightly from £14.49m to £15.7m. The net profit after a special deduction of some £60,000 was £377,000 compared with £481,000. Earnings a share were 9.4p against 12p and, fully diluted 5.9p against 7.6p. The total payment is 4.37p against 3.94p.

Bambergers optimism

At the annual meeting of Bambergers, the timber importer and builders' merchant, the chairman, Mr Cecil Woodburn-Bamberger, disclosed a "well"

Briefly

RICHARDS OF SHEFFIELD
Pre-tax profit for year to March 31, £566,000 (£439,000) on turnover of £2.12m (£1.76m), thanks to export improvement of 30.6 per cent. Dividend is 1.01p (0.95p).

CHARTERHOUSE GROUP
In its second recent United States deal, group and partners are buying Diamond Glass of Pennsylvania. Charterhouse holds 35.75 per cent of D.C.

SQUIRREL BORN
Pre-tax profit for six months to June 30, £191,000 (£111,000). Dividend is 0.45p (0.41p).

FROSTER AND GAMBLE
Net earnings £333.86m against £316.7m on sales of £5,081m for year to June 30, against £4,912m.

WIGGINS CONSTN
Pre-tax profit for year to March 31, £151,000 (£23,000). Dividend is 1.57p (1.66p).

ARCOTECTRIC (HOLDINGS)
Pre-tax profit half-year to April 30, 1975, £104,000 (£72,000). Interim 2.77p (2.65p).

HAMBRO TRUST
Share of profit after tax, but before extraordinary items, of Hambro Ltd in year to June 30 1975, was £451,844 (£519,442). Earnings per share before taxes 2.9p (5.36p) and, after, 4.06p (7.54p).

BCA
Turnover for half year to June 30, £2.58m (£2.42m). Pre-tax profit £247,000 (£311,000). Interim dividend is 0.86p (0.83p). Parent is Associated Portland Cement.

ASSOC TOOLING
Final 1.45p making 2.89p (2.62p). Pre-tax profit £260,000 (£220,000) on turnover £2.03m (£1.77m) for year to February 28.

T. CLARKE
Pre-tax profit for year to June 30, 1975, £104,000 (£82,000) on turnover of £2.78m (£2m). Interim 0.9p (0.8p).

A. T. SMITH
Offer for Bryanston Finance has been accepted in respect of 90.2 per cent of ordinary shares.

ADAMS FOODS ISSUE
Additional applications allotted in full and balance of 2.224m shares taken up by An Bord Baine Co-operative which underwrote the whole issue.

Stock markets Shares quiet but end the week 14 points ahead

At the end of what has been a much better week for equities the London stock market was in a quiet, but firm mood yesterday.

In the early part of the day leading industrial shares continued to drift downwards as disappointment with the July trade figures persisted. Later though, the latest retail price index brought a firmer tone and most prices recovered to around their overnight levels.

At the close the FT index was 0.4 down, at 292.7, though the more significant figure is a gain of 13.9 points over the week, the first of the present account. A feature has been the reluctance of the market to slide very far even in the face of adverse factors, like Thursday's trade figures.

Many observers now feel the market is set for a good advance.

Because the last Budget negated the tax advantages of scrip options quoted Stock Exchange jobbers Smith Brothers were forced to abandon their accumulating ordinary shares scheme. In June holders were advised to convert to ordinary shares and all but a handful have now done so. The shares were unchanged at 37p.

and this is borne out by the firm undertone now prevailing. It is hoped that the Prime Minister's broadcast next week may go some way to clarifying the way ahead, both for the nation and the stock market.

Gifts were again firm, buoyed up by the increase in liquidity created by the redemption of the Savings 3 per cent 1965-75 stock. The smaller rise in the retail price index helped sentiment in the afternoon.

Dealers said that they were fairly busy, although turnover was not exceptionally large. In "shorts" some of the main beneficiaries of the large redemption were other low coupon stocks which in some cases were one point up. Elsewhere gains were more modest, typically of an 1 or 2 of a point. "Longs" performed better with rises ranging up to half a point.

With most leading industrials at close to overnight levels features were few. But the recovery potential of Unilever made for a firm market and the shares closed 2p up to 350p. Tube Investments, with an interim result due on Wednesday, firm to close unchanged at 214p, while Thorn met some demand and the "A" shares ended 4p better to 160p. ICI

| Latest dividends | | | | | |
|------------------------------|---------|----------|----------|--------------|-----------|
| Company (and par values) | Ord div | Year ago | Pay date | Year's total | Prev year |
| Lambert Horwath (25p) Int | 0.85 | 1.84 | 1/10 | 2.45 | 2.67 |
| Longton Tport (25p) Fin | 2.04 | 1.84 | 1/10 | 2.84 | 2.67 |
| Smith Brothers (10p) Fin | 0.2 | 0.56 | 1/10 | 0.23 | 0.22 |
| Geo Sturla (10p) Fin | Nil | 1.3 | — | Nil | 1.7 |
| H. Woodward (12p) Fin | 0.4 | 1.67 | 3/10 | 5.35 | 5.35 |
| Kinloch (25p) Int | 1.77 | 2.41 | 3/10 | 2.57 | 2.41 |
| Relevance Kent (5p) Fin | 1.77 | 0.54 | 30/9 | 0.58 | 1.21 |
| T. Clarke (10p) Int | 0.56 | 1.51 | 10/10 | 2.25 | 2.25 |
| Wilkins & Mitchell (25p) Fin | 1.51 | 1.51 | 10/10 | 2.25 | 2.25 |

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax in pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross, multiply the net dividend by 1.54.

Chairmen report

Wilkinson Match overseas bias is inflation hedge

While inflation continues, the prospects of Wilkinson Match in Britain are "not encouraging". But in contrast the overseas outlook is brighter, writes Mr Ian Gilbert - who signals his retirement from the chair. He will be succeeded at end of this year by Mr Denys Randolph, deputy chairman.

The group nonetheless emerged from 1974-75 "in a stronger financial position", says the annual report - the first since the merger with British Match.

Since disposing of its chipboard, timber and plywood activities, the group has been in better trim. Its "core" activities, matches and shaving products, are all going well, accounting in 1974-75 for some 55 per cent of sales and 77 per cent of profits.

Though the directors are fundamentally confident in the future of Britain, over 60 per cent of total sales and about 70 per cent of profits arose from abroad. Pre-tax profits last time round fell to £7.7m compared with £11.3m.

Alliance Alders

Trading since the year end has been "satisfactory", reports Mr A. Meades, chairman of Alliance Alders Paper & Packaging. Last year saw a rise of 22.7 per cent in profits before tax. The board views the future with confidence, and Mr Meades points out that in the long term paper is likely to be scarce. A higher dividend for the year would have been justified on the company's success, it is added.

Jas Scott in N Sea oil

Participation in North Sea oil and related activities is being stepped up by James Scott Engineering Group. Mr Finlay Lockhead, chairman, adds that the group is also pursuing work overseas "in areas of rapid development and apparent stability". But it is de-

How today's China is preparing for tomorrow's world.

On September 30th, The Times is planning to publish its third Special Report on the People's Republic of China.

This year's Report will survey China's achievements over the last twenty-five years, examine her current trading position vis-a-vis the rest of the world and discuss the long-term prospects for over a quarter of the world's population who live within her frontiers. It will also take a look at China's little-known, but booming oil industry.

In addition, the Report will discuss Britain's disappointing share of China's world trade, with the exception of the aviation sector, and will consider what measures could be taken to regain the lost ground in this vast potential market.

Major contributors to this Report will include David Bonavia, The Times correspondent in Peking, Richard Harris and a team of specialists in Chinese affairs.

The growing strength of trade links between China and the West make this Report a unique platform from which Western businessmen and companies can promote their goods and services.

The Times is the most widely read English newspaper in China today. Last year's successful Report on Trading with China was read in the main Buying Centres of the People's Republic. This year distribution will again include circulation amongst the Chinese Buying Corporations and exhibitors and visitors to the Canton Fair which opens on October 15th.

For further details about this Report, please contact: Alan Gray, The Times, New Printing House Square, Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ. Or telephone: 01-837 1234. Ext. 6195.



FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Brokers' views

Significant factors behind the improvement in equities over the past fortnight have been the better profits trend reported at Shell and Unilever. Fielding Newton-Smiths joins many others in the market in recommending purchases of Shell shares.

Allowing for several extraordinary items in the second quarter figures, Fielding writes that, with N American profits apparently recovering, the chemicals cycle near its bottom, and probably only one more poor quarter to come from Europe, profits of about 550m could be seen in the current year.

But the outlook for gilt edged continues to attract much interest. Simon & Coates, while saluting what it calls the gradual introduction of realism into public sector financing, remains its clients that the weakness of sterling against the dollar is the major influence.

Short gilts, it thinks, must remain under the shadow of a possible further increase in M.R. perhaps linked to a call for special deposits from the banks if the system becomes too liquid as 1965-75 Savings matures and Treasury 6 1/2 per cent 1976 moves into the one year band.

The chemical industry has had its problems this year, and among stockbrokers who follow the fortunes of ICI, Williams De Broe Hill Chaplin sees no reasons for confidence in the short term. Second quarter profits, due this month, are expected to be depressed, says De Broe, third quarter figures too, could disappoint the market.

Kemp-Gee likes the look of Combined English Stores Group, whose below average rating it thinks does not reflect prospects. For this year, Kemp-Gee regards profits of 44m, giving net earnings of 11p a share, as sustainable.

A recommendation of shares in Cement-Roadstone Holdings, the largest industrial company in Ireland, comes from Rowe & Pitman. Hurst-Brown. The group has a strong balance sheet and can benefit from any flow of overseas funds into Eire as the development of lead and zinc deposits at Navan brings demand for the company's products and services.

Terry Byland

Commodities

COPPER—After a close range of 100-110, copper futures were sold off after the market opened. The price fell to 100-110, then recovered to 105-115. The market was quiet, with a few trades in the afternoon.

WHEAT—The market was quiet, with a few trades in the afternoon. The price was steady at 100-110. The market was quiet, with a few trades in the afternoon.

LEAD—The market was quiet, with a few trades in the afternoon. The price was steady at 100-110. The market was quiet, with a few trades in the afternoon.

ZINC—The market was quiet, with a few trades in the afternoon. The price was steady at 100-110. The market was quiet, with a few trades in the afternoon.

PLATINUM—The market was quiet, with a few trades in the afternoon. The price was steady at 100-110. The market was quiet, with a few trades in the afternoon.

WOL—The market was quiet, with a few trades in the afternoon. The price was steady at 100-110. The market was quiet, with a few trades in the afternoon.

RUBBER—The market was quiet, with a few trades in the afternoon. The price was steady at 100-110. The market was quiet, with a few trades in the afternoon.

COFFEE—The market was quiet, with a few trades in the afternoon. The price was steady at 100-110. The market was quiet, with a few trades in the afternoon.

ROBUSTA—The market was quiet, with a few trades in the afternoon. The price was steady at 100-110. The market was quiet, with a few trades in the afternoon.

ARABICA—The market was quiet, with a few trades in the afternoon. The price was steady at 100-110. The market was quiet, with a few trades in the afternoon.

COCOA—The market was quiet, with a few trades in the afternoon. The price was steady at 100-110. The market was quiet, with a few trades in the afternoon.

SUGAR—The market was quiet, with a few trades in the afternoon. The price was steady at 100-110. The market was quiet, with a few trades in the afternoon.

WAX—The market was quiet, with a few trades in the afternoon. The price was steady at 100-110. The market was quiet, with a few trades in the afternoon.

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Foreign Exchange

Foreign exchanges were very quiet yesterday. Dealers described conditions as typical for Friday apart from the closure of certain Continental centres because of a Catholic holiday, which had the effect of reducing business even further.

There was a slight tendency for the dollar to harden in the morning, partly as a reaction to the effect of reducing business even further. The pound was steady at 100-110.

Gold strengthened and closed at \$162 1/2 an ounce, up \$2 1/2 on the day. The market was quiet, with a few trades in the afternoon.

Spot Position of Sterling—The market was quiet, with a few trades in the afternoon. The price was steady at 100-110. The market was quiet, with a few trades in the afternoon.

Forward Levels—The market was quiet, with a few trades in the afternoon. The price was steady at 100-110. The market was quiet, with a few trades in the afternoon.

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Discount market

Redemption money from Savings 3 per cent 1965-75, played a major part in the unexpected surplus of funds that swept across the money market yesterday.

But it became increasingly clear as the session progressed that the money from Savings 3 per cent was getting into the market much more quickly than had been expected.

By the afternoon, the picture had changed so markedly that the Bank of England was "mopping up" surplus funds on a large scale by selling 500,000 pounds directly to discount houses.

Rates Bank of England Minimum Lending Rate 11 1/2 per cent. The market was quiet, with a few trades in the afternoon.

Money Market Rates—The market was quiet, with a few trades in the afternoon. The price was steady at 100-110. The market was quiet, with a few trades in the afternoon.

Forward Levels—The market was quiet, with a few trades in the afternoon. The price was steady at 100-110. The market was quiet, with a few trades in the afternoon.

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Wall Street

New York, Aug. 15.—A respite for embattled Big Mac and a favourable Government report on the United States balance of payments helped the stock market to finish the week in the plus column.

The Dow Jones Industrial Average climbed 8.50 points to close at 252.45. The transportation and utility indicators also advanced.

Advances led declines by about 25 to 450. Volume, however, dipped to 10,610,000 shares from 12,460,000 shares on Thursday.

NY silver firmer—The market was quiet, with a few trades in the afternoon. The price was steady at 100-110. The market was quiet, with a few trades in the afternoon.

Money Market Rates—The market was quiet, with a few trades in the afternoon. The price was steady at 100-110. The market was quiet, with a few trades in the afternoon.

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Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

Offshore Funds

| 1974/75 | 1975/76 | 1976/77 | 1977/78 | 1978/79 | 1979/80 | 1980/81 | 1981/82 | 1982/83 | 1983/84 | 1984/85 | 1985/86 | 1986/87 | 1987/88 | 1988/89 | 1989/90 | 1990/91 | 1991/92 | 1992/93 | 1993/94 | 1994/95 | 1995/96 | 1996/97 | 1997/98 | 1998/99 | 1999/00 | 2000/01 | 2001/02 | 2002/03 | 2003/04 | 2004/05 | 2005/06 | 2006/07 | 2007/08 | 2008/09 | 2009/10 | 2010/11 | 2011/12 | 2012/13 | 2013/14 | 2014/15 | 2015/16 | 2016/17 | 2017/18 | 2018/19 | 2019/20 | 2020/21 | 2021/22 | 2022/23 | 2023/24 | 2024/25 | 2025/26 | 2026/27 | 2027/28 | 2028/29 | 2029/30 | 2030/31 | 2031/32 | 2032/33 | 2033/34 | 2034/35 | 2035/36 | 2036/37 | 2037/38 | 2038/39 | 2039/40 | 2040/41 | 2041/42 | 2042/43 | 2043/44 | 2044/45 | 2045/46 | 2046/47 | 2047/48 | 2048/49 | 2049/50 | 2050/51 | 2051/52 | 2052/53 | 2053/54 | 2054/55 | 2055/56 | 2056/57 | 2057/58 | 2058/59 | 2059/60 | 2060/61 | 2061/62 | 2062/63 | 2063/64 | 2064/65 | 2065/66 | 2066/67 | 2067/68 | 2068/69 | 2069/70 | 2070/71 | 2071/72 | 2072/73 | 2073/74 | 2074/75 | 2075/76 | 2076/77 | 2077/78 | 2078/79 | 2079/80 | 2080/81 | 2081/82 | 2082/83 | 2083/84 | 2084/85 | 2085/86 | 2086/87 | 2087/88 | 2088/89 | 2089/90 | 2090/91 | 2091/92 | 2092/93 | 2093/94 | 2094/95 | 2095/96 | 2096/97 | 2097/98 | 2098/99 | 2099/00 | 2100/01 | 2101/02 | 2102/03 | 2103/04 | 2104/05 | 2105/06 | 2106/07 | 2107/08 | 2108/09 | 2109/10 | 2110/11 | 2111/12 | 2112/13 | 2113/14 | 2114/15 | 2115/16 | 2116/17 | 2117/18 | 2118/19 | 2119/20 | 2120/21 | 2121/22 | 2122/23 | 2123/24 | 2124/25 | 2125/26 | 2126/27 | 2127/28 | 2128/29 | 2129/30 | 2130/31 | 2131/32 | 2132/33 | 2133/34 | 2134/35 | 2135/36 | 2136/37 | 2137/38 | 2138/39 | 2139/40 | 2140/41 | 2141/42 | 2142/43 | 2143/44 | 2144/45 | 2145/46 | 2146/47 | 2147/48 | 2148/49 | 2149/50 | 2150/51 | 2151/52 | 2152/53 | 2153/54 | 2154/55 | 2155/56 | 2156/57 | 2157/58 | 2158/59 | 2159/60 | 2160/61 | 2161/62 | 2162/63 | 2163/64 | 2164/65 | 2165/66 | 2166/67 | 2167/68 | 2168/69 | 2169/70 | 2170/71 | 2171/72 | 2172/73 | 2173/74 | 2174/75 | 2175/76 | 2176/77 | 2177/78 | 2178/79 | 2179/80 | 2180/81 | 2181/82 | 2182/83 | 2183/84 | 2184/85 | 2185/86 | 2186/87 | 2187/88 | 2188/89 | 2189/90 | 2190/91 | 2191/92 | 2192/93 | 2193/94 | 2194/95 | 2195/96 | 2196/97 | 2197/98 | 2198/99 | 2199/00 | 2200/01 | 2201/02 | 2202/03 | 2203/04 | 2204/05 | 2205/06 | 2206/07 | 2207/08 | 2208/09 | 2209/10 | 2210/11 | 2211/12 | 2212/13 | 2213/14 | 2214/15 | 2215/16 | 2216/17 | 2217/18 | 2218/19 | 2219/20 | 2220/21 | 2221/22 | 2222/23 | 2223/24 | 2224/25 | 2225/26 | 2226/27 | 2227/28 | 2228/29 | 2229/30 | 2230/31 | 2231/32 | 2232/33 | 2233/34 | 2234/35 | 2235/36 | 2236/37 | 2237/38 | 2238/39 | 2239/40 | 2240/41 | 2241/42 | 2242/43 | 2243/44 | 2244/45 | 2245/46 | 2246/47 | 2247/48 | 2248/49 | 2249/50 | 2250/51 | 2251/52 | 2252/53 | 2253/54 | 2254/55 | 2255/56 | 2256/57 | 2257/58 | 2258/59 | 2259/60 | 2260/61 | 2261/62 | 2262/63 | 2263/64 | 2264/65 | 2265/66 | 2266/67 | 2267/68 | 2268/69 | 2269/70 | 2270/71 | 2271/72 | 2272/73 | 2273/74 | 2274/75 | 2275/76 | 2276/77 | 2277/78 | 2278/79 | 2279/80 | 2280/81 | 2281/82 | 2282/83 | 2283/84 | 2284/85 | 2285/86 | 2286/87 | 2287/88 | 2288/89 | 2289/90 | 2290/91 | 2291/92 | 2292/93 | 2293/94 | 2294/95 | 2295/96 | 2296/97 | 2297/98 | 2298/99 | 2299/00 | 2300/01 | 2301/02 | 2302/03 | 2303/04 | 2304/05 | 2305/06 | 2306/07 | 2307/08 | 2308/09 | 2309/10 | 2310/11 | 2311/12 | 2312/13 | 2313/14 | 2314/15 | 2315/16 | 2316/17 | 2317/18 | 2318/19 | 2319/20 | 2320/21 | 2321/22 | 2322/23 | 2323/24 | 2324/25 | 2325/26 | 2326/27 | 2327/28 | 2328/29 | 2329/30 | 2330/31 | 2331/32 | 2332/33 | 2333/34 | 2334/35 | 2335/36 | 2336/37 | 2337/38 | 2338/39 | 2339/40 | 2340/41 | 2341/42 | 2342/43 | 2343/44 | 2344/45 | 2345/46 | 2346/47 | 2347/48 | 2348/49 | 2349/50 | 2350/51 | 2351/52 | 2352/53 | 2353/54 | 2354/55 | 2355/56 | 2356/57 | 2357/58 | 2358/59 | 2359/60 | 2360/61 | 2361/62 | 2362/63 | 2363/64 | 2364/65 | 2365/66 | 2366/67 | 2367/68 | 2368/69 | 2369/70 | 2370/71 | 2371/72 | 2372/73 | 2373/74 | 2374/75 | 2375/76 | 2376/77 | 2377/78 | 2378/79 | 2379/80 | 2380/81 | 2381/82 | 2382/83 | 2383/84 | 2384/85 | 2385/86 | 2386/87 | 2387/88 | 2388/89 | 2389/90 | 2390/91 | 2391/92 | 2392/93 | 2393/94 | 2394/95 | 2395/96 | 2396/97 | 2397/98 | 2398/99 | 2399/00 | 2400/01 | 2401/02 | 2402/03 | 2403/04 | 2404/05 | 2405/06 | 2406/07 | 2407/08 | 2408/09 | 2409/10 | 2410/11 | 2411/12 | 2412/13 | 2413/14 | 2414/15 | 2415/16 | 2416/17 | 2417/18 | 2418/19 | 2419/20 | 2420/21 | 2421/22 | 2422/23 | 2423/24 | 2424/25 | 2425/26 | 2426/27 | 2427/28 | 2428/29 | 2429/30 | 2430/31 | 2431/32 | 2432/33 | 2433/34 | 2434/35 | 2435/36 | 2436/37 | 2437/38 | 2438/39 | 2439/40 | 2440/41 | 2441/42 | 2442/43 | 2443/44 | 2444/45 | 2445/46 | 2446/47 | 2447/48 | 2448/49 | 2449/50 | 2450/51 | 2451/52 | 2452/53 | 2453/54 | 2454/55 | 2455/56 | 2456/57 | 2457/58 | 2458/59 | 2459/60 | 2460/61 | 2461/62 | 2462/63 | 2463/64 | 2464/65 | 2465/66 | 2466/67 | 2467/68 | 2468/69 | 2469/70 | 2470/71 | 2471/72 | 2472/73 | 2473/74 | 2474/75 | 2475/76 | 2476/77 | 2477/78 | 2478/79 | 2479/80 | 2480/81 | 2481/82 | 2482/83 | 2483/84 | 2484/85 | 2485/86 | 2486/87 | 2487/88 | 2488/89 | 2489/90 | 2490/91 | 2491/92 | 2492/93 | 2493/94 | 2494/95 | 2495/96 | 2496/97 | 2497/98 | 2498/99 | 2499/00 | 2500/01 | 2501/02 | 2502/03 | 2503/04 | 2504/05 | 2505/06 | 2506/07 | 2507/08 | 2508/09 | 2509/10 | 2510/11 | 2511/12 | 2512/13 | 2513/14 | 2514/15 | 2515/16 | 2516/17 | 2517/18 | 2518/19 | 2519/20 | 2520/21 | 2521/22 | 2522/23 | 2523/24 | 2524/25 | 2525/26 | 2526/27 | 2527/28 | 2528/29 | 2529/30 | 2530/31 | 2531/32 | 2532/33 | 2533/34 | 2534/35 | 2535/36 | 2536/37 | 2537/38 | 2538/39 | 2539/40 | 2540/41 | 2541/42 | 2542/43 | 2543/44 | 2544/45 | 2545/46 | 2546/47 | 2547/48 | 2548/49 | 2549/50 | 2550/51 | 2551/52 | 2552/53 | 2553/54 | 2554/55 | 2555/56 | 2556/57 | 2557/58 | 2558/59 | 2559/60 | 2560/61 | 2561/62 | 2562/63 | 2563/64 | 2564/65 | 2565/66 | 2566/67 | 2567/68 | 2568/69 | 2569/70 | 2570/71 | 2571/72 | 2572/73 | 2573/74 | 2574/75 | 2575/76 | 2576/77 | 2577/78 | 2578/79 | 2579/80 | 2580/81 | 2581/82 | 2582/83 | 2583/84 | 2584/85 | 2585/86 | 2586/87 | 2587/88 | 2588/89 | 2589/90 | 2590/91 | 2591/92 | 2592/93 | 2593/94 | 2594/95 | 2595/96 | 2596/97 | 2597/98 | 2598/99 | 2599/00 | 2600/01 | 2601/02 | 2602/03 | 2603/04 | 2604/05 | 2605/06 | 2606/07 | 2607/08 | 2608/09 | 2609/10 | 2610/11 | 2611/12 | 2612/13 | 2613/14 | 2614/15 | 2615/16 | 2616/17 | 2617/18 | 2618/19 | 2619/20 | 2620/21 | 2621/22 | 2622/23 | 2623/24 | 2624/25 | 2625/26 | 2626/27 | 2627/28 | 2628/29 | 2629/30 | 2630/31 | 2631/32 | 2632/33 | 2633/34 | 2634/35 | 2635/36 | 2636/37 | 2637/38 | 2638/39 | 2639/40 | 2640/41 | 2641/42 | 2642/43 | 2643/44 | 2644/45 | 2645/46 | 2646/47 | 2647/48 | 2648/49 | 2649/50 | 2650/51 | 2651/52 | 2652/53 | 2653/54 | 2654/55 | 2655/56 | 2656/57 | 2657/58 | 2658/59 | 2659/60 | 2660/61 | 2661/62 | 2662/63 | 2663/64 | 2664/65 | 2665/66 | 2666/67 | 2667/68 | 2668/69 | 2669/70 | 2670/71 | 2671/72 | 2672/73 | 2673/74 | 2674/75 | 2675/76 | 2676/77 | 2677/78 | 2678/79 | 2679/80 | 2680/81 | 2681/82 | 2682/83 | 2683/84 | 2684/85 | 2685/86 | 2686/87 | 2687/88 | 2688/89 | 2689/90 | 2690/91 | 2691/92 | 2692/93 | 2693/94 | 2694/95 | 2695/96 | 2696/97 | 2697/98 | 2698/99 | 2699/00 | 2700/01 | 2701/02 | 2702/03 | 2703/04 | 2704/05 | 2705/06 | 2706/07 | 2707/08 | 2708/09 | 2709/10 | 2710/11 | 2711/12 | 2712/13 | 2713/14 | 2714/15 | 2715/16 | 2716/17 | 2717/18 | 2718/19 | 2719/20 | 2720/21 | 2721/22 | 2722/23 | 2723/24 | 2724/25 | 2725/26 | 2726/27 | 2727/28 | 2728/29 | 2729/30 | 2730/31 | 2731/32 | 2732/33 | 2733/34 | 2734/35 | 2735/36 | 2736/37 | 2737/38 | 2738/39 | 2739/40 | 2740/41 | 2741/42 | 2742/43 | 2743/44 | 2744/45 | 2745/46 | 2746/47 | 2747/48 | 2748/49 | 2749/50 | 2750/51 | 2751/52 | 2752/53 | 2753/54 | 2754/55 | 2755/56 | 2756/57 | 2757/58 | 2758/59 | 2759/60 | 2760/61 | 2761/62 | 2762/63 | 2763/64 | 2764/65 | 2765/66 | 2766/67 | 2767/68 | 2768/69 | 2769/70 | 2770/71 | 2771/72 | 2772/73 | 2773/74 | 2774/75 | 2775/76 | 2776/77 | 2777/78 | 2778/79 | 2779/80 | 2780/81 | 2781/82 | 2782/83 | 2783/84 | 2784/85 | 2785/86 | 2786/87 | 2787/88 | 2788/89 | 2789/90 | 2790/91 | 2791/92 | 2792/93 | 2793/94 | 2794/95 | 2795/96 | 2796/97 | 2797/98 | 2798/99 | 2799/00 | 2800/01 | 2801/02 | 2802/03 | 2803/04 | 2804/05 | 2805/06 | 2806/07 | 2807/08 | 2808/09 | 2809/10 | 2810/11 | 2811/12 | 2812/13 | 2813/14 | 2814/15 | 2815/16 | 2816/17 | 2817/18 | 2818/19 | 2819/20 | 2820/21 | 2821/22 | 2822/23 | 2823/24 | 2824/25 | 2825/26 | 2826/27 | 2827/28 | 2828/29 | 2829/30 | 2830/31 | 2831/32 | 2832/33 | 2833/34 | 2834/35 | 2835/36 | 2836/37 | 2837/38 | 2838/39 | 2839/40 | 2840/41 | 2841/42 | 2842/43 | 2843/44 | 2844/45 | 2845/46 | 2846/47 | 2847/48 | 2848/49 | 2849/50 | 2850/51 | 2851/52 | 2852/53 | 2853/54 | 2854/55 | 2855/56 | 2856/57 | 2857/58 | 2858/59 | 2859/60 | 2860/61 | 2861/62 | 2862/63 | 2863/64 | 2864/65 | 2865/66 | 2866/67 | 2867/68 | 2868/69 | 2869/70 | 2870/71 | 2871/72 | 2872/73 | 2873/74 | 2874/75 | 2875/76 | 2876/77 | 2877/78 | 2878/79 | 2879/80 | 2880/81 | 2881/82 | 2882/83 | 2883/84 | 2884/85 | 2885/86 | 2886/87 | 2887/88 | 2888/89 | 2889/90 | 2890/91 | 2891/92 | 2892/93 | 2893/94 | 2894/95 | 2895/96 | 2896/97 | 2897/98 | 2898/99 | 2899/00 | 2900/01 | 2901/02 | 2902/03 | 2903/04 | 2904/05 | 2905/06 | 2906/07 | 2907/08 | 2908/09 | 2909/10 | 2910/11 | 2911/12 | 2912/13 | 2913/14 | 2914/15 | 2915/16 | 2916/17 | 2917/18 | 2918/19 | 2919/20 | 2920/21 | 2921/22 | 2922/23 | 2923/24 | 2924/25 | 2925/26 | 2926/27 | 2927/28 | 2928/29 | 2929/30 | 2930/31 | 2931/32 | 2932/33 | 2933/34 | 2934/35 | 2935/36 | 2936/37 | 2937/38 | 2938/39 | 2939/40 | 2940/41 | 2941/42 | 2942/43 | 2943/44 | 2944/45 | 2945/46 | 2946/47 | 2947/48 | 2948/49 | 2949/50 | 2950/51 | 2951/52 | 2952/53 | 2953/54 | 2954/55 | 2955/56 | 2956/57 | 2957/58 | 2958/59 | 2959/60 | 2960/61 | 2961/62 | 2962/63 | 2963/64 | 2964/65 | 2965/66 | 2966/67 | 2967/68 | 2968/69 | 2969/70 | 2970/71 | 2971/72 | 2972/73 | 2973/74 | 2974/75 | 2975/76 | 2976/77 | 2977/78 | 2978/79 | 2979/80 | 2980/81 | 2981/82 | 2982/83 | 2983/84 | 2984/85 | 2985/86 | 2986/87 | 2987/88 | 2988/89 | 2989/90 | 2990/91 | 2991/92 | 2992/93 | 2993/94 | 2994/95 | 2995/96 | 2996/97 | 2997/98 | 2998/99 | 2999/00 | 3000/01 | 3001/02 | 3002/03 | 3003/04 | 3004/05</ |
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HINE

connoisseurs'
cognac

Stock Exchange prices

Shares stay firm

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, Aug 11. Dealings End Aug 21. § Contango Day, Aug 22. Settlement Day, Sept 2.
§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

[illegible]

